Part One

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MORSE LOSES HIS MILLIONS

They **Disappear Like Mists Before the Sun.**

FORMER ICE KING IS ALSO MISSING

New York Authorities Unable To Locate Him.

Six Months Ago at the Head of Ship Trusts Capitalized at $127,000,000 and a Chain of Banks, Steps Are Now Taken To Attach His Securities and Sell His Home To Pay His Creditors.

New York, Feb. 6.—In the face of continued and increasingly emphatic denials that Charles W. Morse has "fled" the United States, Wall street is already estimating how much money the fallen financier took with him when he disappeared, where he is most likely to turn up next and what part of the world he will probably choose for his future home.

Albert B. Boardman, Morse's counsel, today admitted that his client went to Europe on the Campania, Saturday, "for three weeks, to recover from the strain of his recent trials in the banking world."

"But it cannot be denied too emphatically that he has fled from his creditors," reiterated the lawyer.

Morse's former associates pay little attention to anything but the statement that the one time "ice king" has gone to Europe. They think he has gone to Paris to live. He is part owner with former Mayor Van Wyck in a magnificent residence there and the popular conjecture is that he will become, practically at least, a French citizen.

The Guesses Are Many.

Concerning the amount of money he has been able to save from the wreck of his vast fortune, there are many guesses. That he would have been gathering together the odds and ends of this store of wealth is considered but natural. Some estimates of the value of this salvage are as high as $1,000,000. At all events, it is believed he has saved enough to put him beyond the reach of want for the rest of his days.

Though Mrs. Morse, once Mrs. Charles F. Dodge, whose sensational experiences in the divorce courts filled columns of newspaper space a few years ago, is still at the Fifth avenue mansion, it is believed she will join her husband in Europe in the near future.

Attorney Boardman's statement that Morse sailed on the Campania was a surprise to the officials of the Cunard company, who say they did not know he was among the passengers, though they admit he may have slipped aboard at the last moment.

There are reports that the federal grand jury has been devoting some time to the investigation of banking transactions in which Morse was interested and would be glad of all the light he can throw on them.

Fall of Ice King.

New York, Feb. 6.—Whether Charles W. Morse, has gone to Europe or will turn up in a day or two in New York, whether he has vanished to escape more detailed explanation of his numerous financial deals or is simply taking a short vacation, as his friends assert, one thing is certain, he can't be found.

National Bank Examiner Hanna, who took steps yesterday to attach the fallen financier's $750,000 Fifth avenue home and all his securities in banks, hasn't been able to learn a thing thus far concerning the missing man's whereabouts.

Inquiries in Paris, where it is thought possible he may appear next to claim his interest in the place he and his old friend, former Mayor Van Wyck purchased jointly several years ago, have developed no new facts.

About all that anybody seems to know is that Morse took his departure Tuesday. His friends adhere to the assertion that he has unquestionably gone to Europe for a three months' stay and his creditors think he is on the Kaiser Wilheim II.

Banking officials appear to think however, that he may have waited to catch Kronland or Noordam, which did not sail until yesterday.

Wall Street Wondering.

Wall street is wondering in the meantime how much of Morse's fortune he left. Six months ago he was the head of ice and coastwise shipping trusts capitalized at $127,000,000, in control of a chain of banks capitalized at $100,000,000, an official in corporations representing many millions more and himself rated as twenty times a millionaire. With his expulsion from most of these concerns the depreciation of his securities, the piling up of suits and the rendering of judgements for vast amounts, men familiar with his affairs express the opinion that his wealth must have disappeared almost as completely as has its owner himself.

Though concerned in almost numberless big deals, it was as "ice king" that Morse attained his widest celebrity. A money-maker from childhood, he left college with several hundred dollars of his own, and at once engaged with his cousin, H. F. Morse, in the ice business at his home town, Bath, Maine. He made money rapidly, branched out as a lumber dealer, too, saw the advantage of owning vessels and soon had a fleet carrying ice and lumber plying between Maine ports, New York, Jacksonville and New Orleans.

Goes to New York.

Then Morse came to New York himself and launched the American Ice company—the ice trust. He interested Mayor Van Wyck with him. Tammany began taking an interest in the concern's stock and Morse suddenly pushed up ice prices, in the middle of the summer of 1898 from thirty to sixty cents. This was a mistake. An investigation followed, a reduction in price was forced, and the stock fell like lead. Morse and Van Wyck had unloaded, however, clearing immense fortunes.

There was a reorganization later, and Morse is said to have regained control of the company, but was forced from his position during the present financial crisis.

While the ice trust was at its height of prosperity, Morse began acquiring his chain of banks. Through them he began acquiring steamship lines and soon established the consolidated steamship company, capitalized and bonded at $60,000,000 each. The burden was too heavy for him and contributed to his fall.

Morse was interested also with F. Augustus Heinze and E. R. Thomas, who owned chains of banks of their own and it was the copper crash and the embarrassment of his associates which were immediately responsible for bringing his own financial house of cards tumbling about his ears.

Morse's domestic affairs, with their climax in his marriage to the divorced Mrs. Clemence Dodge, made him prominent several years ago, and it was for his connection with this case that "Abe" Hummel, the lawyer, was convicted of subornation of perjury and sentenced to Blackwells island. Morse is fifty-two years old.

BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Gary Would Have Corporations Controlled.

SO HE DECLARES IN AN INTERVIEW

He Believes in Their Physical Valuation.

"Knowledge and Publicity of the Affairs of Great Corporations," He Says, "Are the Only Corrective and the Only Protection Against Imposition and Fraud"—Great Interest Aroused.

New York, Feb. 6. The greatest interest has been aroused in financial and political circles here through the declaration of Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel corporation, in an interview, that he favors the physical valuation of corporations and their investigation and control by the federal government. In part Judge Gary said:

"I have no information that would justify me in saying that dishonesty to any larger in proportion to capitalization. Of course, the aggregation of wealth, if placed in the hands of dishonest people, will furnish greater opportunities for harm. Therefore, I believe large corporations should be subject to investigation and control by government authority.

"Knowledge and publicity of the affairs of great corporations are the only corrective and the only protection against imposition and fraud. This will cover not only the question of the over capitalization, but the subsequent issue of corporations.

"If in any way the good citizen of a corporation could be considered and determined by government inspection before it comes to market, the interests of all would be protected, and investors would be protected."

"Then you believe in physical valuation?"

"Yes."

KING MANUEL IS IMPROVING

Signs Decrees Undoing the Work of Franco.

CITY OF LISBON IS QUIET TODAY

But Advisors of the King Are Careful.

Advise His Majesty Not To Attend the Funeral of the Late King and Crown Prince—Former Premier and Dictator Franco Flees to Spain—Report Has a General Political Amnesty Proclaimed.

Lisbon, Feb. 6.—Former Premier and Dictator Franco has gone to Spain, where he may make his future home. King Manuel is improving nicely. The wound in his right arm was not so serious as to prevent him from signing the decrees by which Franco's work is undone and the kingdom restored to a constitutional form of government.

Manuel's advisors are trying to persuade his majesty not to attend the funeral services Saturday, with their attendant excitement and possibility of revolutionary demonstrations. The diplomatic corps will visit the mortuary chapel tomorrow, filing in solemn procession past the biers on which the late King Carlos and Crown Prince Luiz lie in state.

Constitutional Government.

London, Feb. 6.—Decrees restoring constitutional government, re-extending immunity from prosecution to members of the Cortes, releasing the deputies arrested by former Dictator Franco and restoring freedom to the press were gazetted in Lisbon today, according to despatches from the Portuguese capital.

The release of non-official political prisoners has also begun. To avoid the popular commotion which it is feared might follow the simultaneous liberation of all these captives, the government has given notice, however, that the clearing of the jails will be gradual, probably occupying several days.

One report has it that a general political amnesty was proclaimed last night. The fact that political prisoners are being set free seems to bear ort this announcement, though no definite news has yet been received of the formal gazetting of the decree.

Lisbon Is Quiet Today.

The correspondents all agree that Lisbon is quiet today. The restoration of order seems to be more than superficial and it is now believed the danger of further disorders is over. Confirmation has been received of news that order has been also restored at Oporto.

Here, however, the new government does not propose to deal leniently with the offenders. The revolutionaries succeeded, it is now admitted, in overpowering the guard over the city hall, breaking in and raising a red flag on the tower.

Though they were disloged in the fighting which followed the arrival of police reinforcements, many were wounded on both sides. Numerous arrests were also made.

The cabinet will mete out severe punishment to the ringleaders of the demonstration.

SCOWS AND BARGES GO OVER THE DAM

Ice Gorge Breaks in the Muskingum Wednesday Night.

Marietta, O., Feb. 6.—The Muskingum ice gorge broke here with a crash last night and carried with it all the boats that were anchored at the local dock. The boats were swept against a pier of the city bridge and the property loss runs up into the thousands. There were many narrow escapes, but no lives were lost.

The boats in the crash against the bridge pier were the towboat R. J. Smith, the city boat-house, filled with many launches, two houseboats, government dredge boat and many small craft.

Eight scows and four barges went over the dam and are completely lost.

The Muskingum river is rising rapidly.

To Make State Visits.

London, Feb. 6.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra expect to pay state visits to Norway and Denmark before the end of the month, in return for those of the King of Norway to London in November, 1906, and the king of Denmark in June, 1907. The date of the trip has not yet been announced.

MORE REFORMATION IN NEW YORK CITY

"Little Tim" Would Exclude Women from Boxing Matches.

New York, Feb. 6.—New York women's morals need further reformation and it is probable "Little Tim" Sullivan, who has set himself up as censor of women's morals, will now introduce an ordinance forbidding the attendance of women at boxing matches. The presence of some fifty or more women at a stirring bout last night in Brooklyn will furnish little Tim ammunition on which to fight for such a law. "Spike" Robinson knocked out Jack Daly in a fierce bout before the New Polo Athletic club. The go had been scheduled for fifteen rounds, but so savage was the fighting that Daly went out in the fourth. Throughout all the savage milling, the women in the audience were the most enthusiastic applauders.

GREAT MENACE TO NAVIGATION

Is the Hull of St. Cuthbert Burned to Water's Edge.

New York, Feb. 6.—The hulk of the abandoned steamer, St. Cuthbert, from which the passengers were rescued Monday evening by the liner, Cymric, probably burned to the water's edge, is today a derelict, without sign of warning to other craft, directly in the path of all transatlantic and coastwise traffic, about 200 miles off the Massachusetts coast. This is the alarming report brought here today by the Holland American liner, Statendam.

Maritime circles are greatly agitated over the report, declaring the wrecked St. Cuthbert the most dangerous derelict that has appeared off the coast in years. A request will probably be sent to Washington at once, asking that warships be despatched to find and sink the St. Cuthbert.

EARTH TREMORS ARE DUE TO THE COLD

Boston, Mass., Feb. 6.—The seismic experts believe that the earth tremors observed at four widely separated portions of New England yesterday were due to the intense cold. In each case the disturbance was reported as an earthquake but that the fact that each was local in its nature leads the scientists to believe that they could not have been caused by a real subterranean upheaval.

MATTER UP TO LUNACY BOARD

May Transfer Thaw to Private Institution.

EVELYN THAW MAKES APPEAL

Asks President of Board That This Be Done.

Mother of Thaw Calls Off the Proposed Habeas Corpus Proceeding. No Action Will Be Taken Along That Line Till Lawyer Littleton Returns from His Vacation April 1. Thaw Organizes Basket-Ball Team.

New York, Feb. 6.—Unless the state board of lunacy voluntarily transfers Harry Thaw from the state asylum for the criminal insane at Matteawan to some private institution, upon the appeal made to President Ferriss by Evelyn Thaw, the young millionaire will be allowed to remain in his present quarters until the return of Lawyer Martin W. Littleton from his vacation in the South. This will probably be about April 1. After Littleton had left the city, Thaw's mother decided his counsel in advising no application for a court order is wise, and today she called off Lawyer Peabody and O'Reilly, who were prepared to seek a writ of habeas corpus on which to fight for Thaw's transfer.

Thaw's relatives are still hoping, however, that the lunacy board will decide Matteawan is no place for him, and consent to his transfer.

Thaw has become reconciled to his condition. He has organized a basket-ball club among the occupants of his ward, and matches will be played every day the weather permits. He has also been allowed permission to smoke one cigar a day and life in the asylum appears more bearable.

NEW YORK CITY IS STORMBOUND

But Cold Snap Is Broken for Present.

THE TEMPERATURE ACTUALLY MILD

Rise Accompanied by a Heavy Snowfall.

Many Pitiable Cases Are Reported. Young Woman Is Overcome by Cold Just After Giving Birth to Child—The Babe Is Frozen to Death and Mother Is in a Serious Condition—All Hospitals Filled.

New York, Feb. 6.—A sudden rise in temperature accompanying a heavy snow storm which set in last night, brought some relief to New York's suffering thousands of whom the recent cold snap has brought great hardships. Today the temperature is almost mild, but the city is stormbound. Snow turned to rain in the early morning, and several inches of slush on streets practicallly tied up transportation.

The snow has furnished work for hundreds who were out of work and the money they will earn will help relieve the acute suffering of the last few days.

Five fires in the tenement districts last night, before the rise in temperature set in, added to the misery and suffering of hundreds. The occupants of the dwellings were driven out into the snow storm and zero weather in scanty attire. The snow and ice under foot was also responsible for numerous accidents. In the twenty-four hours ending at 9 o'clock today over 200 accident cases were attended to by hospitals, making a new record.

Another Storm Threatens.

Weather bureau reports that a severe storm from the Northwest is headed for the city have dampened the hopes that the improvement in weather conditions will continue long and preparations are being made by charity societies to care for many fresh appeals if this storm materializes.

One of the most pitiable cases that has come to light during the cold snap occurred today when Dr. Slocum of Bellevue, was called to a hallway in Second avenue where Mrs. Roumania Calicia, twenty-two, had been overcome with cold just after giving birth to a child. The infant was frozen to death before Mrs. Calicia was discovered and the mother was in a terrible condition. It is feared she will die.

All of the hospitals are filled with cold victims and accident sufferers. The temporary lodging houses opened to sufferers in vacant halls and public buildings to accommodate the needy are still crowded. It will probably be several days, even if the warmer weather continues, before the temporary shelters can be closed.

TRIAL MARRIAGE UP TO AMERICA

France Will Give Uncle Sam Chance To Try It Out.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—France will let the United States experiment with trial marriages first according to M. Henri Labrouer editor of the Temps, who is spending several days in Chicago on a tour across this country. He declared, as a matter of fact, all marriages in America even now are trial marriages, if what he has been told is true.

"Adopt the idea in France? We will leave it to America to try it and if it is a success we may adopt it. I really think that some improvement in the style of marriages might be a success. Styles in everything change, even in religion, so we may see the day when there will be a 'marriage a la mode' and an 'old style marriage.'"

Editor Labroue gallantly refuted the libel on Chicago women, that they have large feet, which marks them apart from the rest of the world.

"Ladies never have large feet," he declared, "and if they should be afflicted with that misfortune no one ever sees them, because no one ever looks at the kind of women who would commit such a faux pas as having huge pedal extremities."

After the Recess.

Columbus, O., Feb. 6.—The hearings by the legislative joint committee, on the serious charges preferred against state school officials by Senator Meck, will begin immediately after the recess.

ORGANIZED LABOR GREATLY ELATED

Over Suspension of Public Printer Stillings.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Flushed with the victory of having Public Printer Stillings suspended from the head of the big government printing office, organized labor will leave no stone unturned to secure his permanent removal.

Should the charges, now under investigation, fall flat, labor leaders are prepared to bring other charges. Among these will be alleged violations of the eight-hour law; the law governing the discharge of union soldiers and widows, and the law allowing twenty per cent. additional pay for night work.

Practically the entire fight against the public printer has been waged by organized labor. His attempt to make an open shop out of the printery was the first thing to arouse resentment and congress was flooded with petitions for his removal.

WORK OF TRIMMING CULLINAN DIAMOND

Is Begun by a Diamond Cutter in City of Amsterdam.

Amsterdam, Feb 6.—An Amsterdam diamond cutter has begun the work of trimming the Cullinan diamond, the Transvaal gift to King Edward, of England, into shape. The task will probably occupy a year.

It is believed the gem will be the largest perfect diamond in the world when cut. The portains containing flaws will be cut into smaller stones.

The work-room is guarded by the police day and night, and a special staff of private watchmen is employed to see that none but the authorized experts enter.

A RESOLUTION IS TO BE INTRODUCED

Prvision To Pay Widow of Late J. H. Criswell.

Columbus, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Representative W. T. Smith will introduce a resolution in the house, this afternoon, to pay widow of Representative J. H. Criswell salary due for unexpired term.

Button Makers Busy.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The button makers have started to work on Taft and Hughes, Bryan and Johnson and within a very short time the market will be flooded with the faces of prominent candidates.

FLEET STILL AT PUNTA ARENAS

Rear Admiral Bob Evans Extends Its Stay.

WILL NOT LEAVE UNTIL TOMORROW

Effort To Return Civilities Shown by Chileans.

Torpedo Flotilla Will Accompany the Battleships as Far as Cape Pilar. Will Then Take Inside Passage. Fleet To Reach Valparaiso February 14—Admiral Evans' Rheumatism Is Not So Bad.

Punta Arenas, Feb. 6.—Admiral Evans has decided that two extra days at Punta Arenas are not too much to permit the American battleship fleet to return the courtesies showered on the visitors by the Chilean officials.

The squadron was originally scheduled to sail Wednesday night. There was so much entertaining to be done that the time was first extended, however, until the morning and later until the evening of February 7. In the meantime the United States officers will try to cancel some of their social obligations to their entertainers.

The torpedo flotilla will accompany the battleship squadron as far as Cape Pilar. There it will take an inside passage to the north, while the larger vessels put out for the open sea. The fleet will be off Valparaiso February 14.

By the capsizing of a boat from the Rhode Island in a willawa off the spit, near Punta Arenas, yesterday, Midshipmen H. E. Kelly and four seamen had narrow escapes from drowning. They clung to the bottom of the overturned boat until rescued by a launch from shore.

Admiral Evans is rapidly recovering from the attack of rheumatism which has kept him confined to his cabin during his entire stay at Punta Arenas.

SENATE PASSES COUNTY OPTION

Rose Bill Receives Twenty-Four Votes.

THIRTEEN CAST AGAINST MEASURE

Two Amendments Adopted Before It Is Passed.

The Measure as Passed Is To Go into Effect September 1 of the Present Year—The Percentage of Signers to Petitions for Elections Is Increased—Other Legislative Matters of Interest.

Columbus, O., Feb. 6. — The senate, by a vote of 24 to 13, passed the county option bill fathered by Senator Rose of Washington county. The measure has been indorsed by the Ohio anti-saloon league and is the principal temperance measure before the Ohio general assembly at its present session. The bill now goes to the house, and its advocates make the claim it will pass. Two important amendments to the bill were accepted by the author, one providing that it shall not take effect until Sept. 1, 1908, and another increasing the percentage of signers to petitions for elections under the law from 25 to 35 per cent of the qualified voters of any county. Two amendments to the bill were offered by the opponents of the measure, and which were indorsed by the Ohio Brewers' association, both of which were voted down. One sought to amend the bill so as to provide for local option in counties outside of cities and villages, and the other for local option outside cities alone.

Under the Rose bill counties may vote every three years on the question of retaining or banishing saloons. The measure not only takes in an entire county in its operations, but provides that, in counties where there is wet territory, such wet territory is wiped out if the county goes dry, while if the county goes wet the dry territory remains dry.

Twenty-four senators voted for the bill and 13 against it, as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Atwell, Beatty, Berry, Boehmer, Carter, Crist, Denman, Drake, Duvall, Hypes, Kinsman, Lamb, Lanman, Lawyer, Mahaffey, Mather, Meck, Paterson, Rathburn, Rose, Russell, Sites, Vanover and West. Nays—Messrs. Arbenz, Brandt, Espy, Gayman, Hafner, Harper, Howe, Huffman, Hunt, Pollock, Schmidt, Ward and Williams. Three Republicans and 10 Democrats voted against the measure.

As soon as the Rose bill had been read Mr. Berry of Van Wert county offered an amendment providing that petitions shall be signed by 35 instead of 25 per cent of the qualified voters, which was accepted. An amendment by Mr. Carter of Wyandot, providing that the law shall not take effect until Sept. 1, 1908, likewise was accepted. Senator Ward offered the amendment proposed by the Ohio Brewers' association, to make the Rose bill apply only to rural communities outside the cities and villages. This was defeated, 24 to 13. Mr. Hafner of Hamilton then offered an amendment to exempt cities alone from the provisions of the bill, and it was lost by a vote of 24 to 11.

The senate adopted by unanimous vote the joint resolution by Senator Rathburn, providing for an investigation of the management of the Ohio penitentiary by a joint committee of the house and senate. The committee is to report its findings, together with any recommendations for legislation which it may deem necessary, by March 10.

By a bare constitutional majority the senate went on record in favor of direct primaries for the election of candidates for county, municipal and township officers. The vote was taken on an amendment to the Huffman primary election bill offered by Mr. Mather of Summit county. The Huffman bill provided that candidates for such offices might be chosen by direct primary or by conventions, at the option of county or city committees. Thirteen Republicans and six Democrats voted for the direct primary and four Republicans and 13 Democrats against it. The Huffman bill was not brought to a final vote, but after the adoption of numerous amendments was ordered printed and placed on the calendar.

There will be but one primary each year under the bill as it stands now, and both parties must select candidates, delegates and committeemen simultaneously on that day, which is

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borers, mechanics and other civilian employees of the government of the United States, including those in the service of the Panama canal commission and of the insular governments.

Laws For Private Employees Needed.

The same broad principle which should apply to the government should ultimately be made applicable to all private employers. Where the nation has the power it should enact laws to this effect. Where the states alone have the power they should enact the laws. It is to be observed that an employers' liability law does not really mean mulcting employers in damages. It merely throws upon the employer the burden of accident insurance against injuries which are sure to occur. It requires him either to bear or to distribute through insurance the loss which can readily be borne when distributed, but which if undistributed bears with frightful hardship upon the unfortunate victim of accident. In theory if wages were always freely and fairly adjusted they would always include an allowance as against the risk of injury just as certainly as the rate of interest for money includes an allowance for insurance against the risk of loss. In theory if employees were all experienced business men they would employ that part of their wages which is received because of the risk of injury to secure accident insurance. But, as a matter of fact, it is not practical to expect that this will be done by the great body of employees. An employers' liability law makes it certain that it will be done, in effect, by the employer, and it will ultimately impose no real additional burden upon him.

There is a special bill to which I call your attention. Secretary Taft has urgently recommended the immediate passage of a law providing for compensation to employees of the government injured in the work of the Isthmian canal and that $30,000 be appropriated for this purpose each year. I earnestly hope this will be done and that a special bill be passed covering the case of Yardmaster Banton, who was injured nearly two years ago while doing his duty. He is now helpless to support his wife and his three little boys.

The Abuse of Injunctions.

I again call your attention to the need of some action in connection with the abuse of injunctions in labor cases. As regards the rights and wrongs of labor and capital, from blacklisting to boycotting, the whole subject is covered in admirable fashion by the report of the anthracite coal strike commission, which report should serve as a chart for the guidance of both legislative and executive officers. As regards injunctions, I can do little but repeat what I have said in my last message to the congress. Even though it were possible I should consider it most unwise to abolish the use of the process of injunction. It is necessary in order that the courts may maintain their own dignity and in order that they may in effective manner check disorder and violence. The judge who uses it cautiously and conservatively, but who when the need arises uses it fearlessly, confers the greatest service upon our people, and his pre-eminent usefulness as a public servant should be heartily recognized. But there is no question in my mind that it has sometimes been used heedlessly and unjustly and that some of the injunctions issued inflict grave and occasionally irreparable wrong upon those enjoined.

It is all wrong to use the injunction to prevent entirely proper and legitimate actions of labor organizations in their struggle for industrial betterment or under the guise of protecting property rights unwarrantably to invade the fundamental rights of the individual. It is futile to concede, as we all do, the right and the necessity of organized effort on the part of wage earners and yet by injunctive process to forbid peaceable action to accomplish the lawful objects for which they are organized and upon which their success depends. The fact that the punishment for the violation of an injunction must, to make the order effective, necessarily be summary and without the intervention of a jury makes its issuance in doubtful cases a dangerous practice and in itself furnishes a reason why the process should be surrounded with safeguards to protect individuals against being enjoined from exercising their proper rights. Reasonable notice should be given the adverse party.

This matter is daily becoming of graver importance, and I cannot too urgently recommend that the congress give careful consideration to the subject. If some way of remedying the abuses is not found, the feeling of indignation against them among large numbers of our citizens will tend to grow so extreme as to produce a revolt against the whole use of the process of injunction. The ultra conservatives who object to cutting out the abuses will do well to remember that the popular feeling does become strong many of those upon whom they rely to defend them will be the first to turn against them. Men of property cannot afford to trust to anything save the spirit of justice and fair play, for those very public men who, while it is to their interest, defend all the abuses committed by capital and pose as the champions of conservatism will, the moment they think their interest changes, take the lead in just such a matter as this and pander to what they esteem popular feeling by endeavoring, for instance, effectively to destroy the power of the courts in matters of injunction and will even seek to render nugatory the power to punish for contempt, upon which power the very existence of the orderly administration of justice depends.

Closer Control Over Business.

Not only should there be action on certain laws affecting wage earners, there should also be such action on laws better to secure control over the great business concerns engaged in interstate commerce and especially over the great common carriers. The interstate commerce commission should be empowered to pass upon any rate or practice on its own initiative. Moreover, it should be provided that whenever the commission has reason to believe that a proposed advance in a rate ought not to be made without investigation it should have authority to issue an order prohibiting the advance pending examination by the commission.

I would not be understood as expressing an opinion that any or even a majority of these advances are improper. Many of the rates in this country have been abnormally low. The operating expenses of our railroads, notably the wages paid railroad employees, have greatly increased. These and other causes may in any given case justify an advance in rates, and, if so, the advance should be permitted and approved. But there may be and doubtless are cases where this is not true, and our law should be so framed that the government, as the representative of the whole people, can protect the individual against unlawful exaction for the use of these public highways. The interstate commerce commission should be provided with the means to make a physical valuation of any road as to which it deems this valuation necessary. In some form the federal government should exercise supervision over the financial operations of our interstate railroads. In no other way can justice be done between the private owners of these properties and the public which pay their charges. When once an inflated capitalization has gone upon the market and has become fixed in value its existence must be recognized. As a practical matter it is then often absolutely necessary to take account of the thousands of innocent stockholders who have purchased their stock in good faith. The usual result of such inflation is therefore to impose upon the public an unnecessary but everlasting tax, while the innocent purchasers of the stock are also harmed and only a few speculators are benefited. Such wrongs when once accomplished can with difficulty be undone, but they can be prevented with safety and with justice. When combinations of interstate railways must obtain government sanction; when it is no longer possible for an interstate railway to issue stock or bonds save in the manner approved by the federal government; when that government makes sure that the proceeds of every stock and bond issue go into the improvement of the property and not the enrichment of some individual or syndicate; when, whenever it becomes material for guidance in the regulative action of the government, the physical value of one of these properties is determined and made known, there will be eliminated from railroad securities that element of uncertainty which lends to them their speculative quality and which has contributed much to the financial stress of the recent past.

Greater Powers For Commission.

I think that the federal government must also assume a certain measure of control over the physical operation of railways in the handling of interstate traffic. The commission now has authority to establish through routes and joint rates. In order to make this provision effective and in order to provide in times of necessity the proper movement of traffic, I think it must also have authority to determine the conditions upon which cars shall be interchanged between different interstate railways. It is also probable that the commission should have authority in particular instances to determine the schedule upon which perishable commodities shall be moved.

In this connection I desire to repeat my recommendation that railways be permitted to form traffic associations for the purpose of conferring about and agreeing upon rates, regulations and practices affecting interstate business in which the members of the association are mutually interested. This does not mean that they should be given the right to pool their earnings or their traffic. The law requires that rates shall be so adjusted as not to discriminate between individuals, localities or different species of traffic. Ordinarily rates by all competing lines must be the same. As applied to practical conditions, the railway operations of this country cannot be conducted according to law without what is equivalent to conference and agreement. The articles under which such associations operate should be approved by the commission. All their operations should be open to public inspection, and the rates, regulations and practices upon which they agree should be subject to disapproval by the commission.

I urge this last provision with the same earnestness that I do the others. This country provides its railway facilities by private capital. Those facilities will not be adequate unless the capital employed is assured of just treatment and an adequate return. In fixing the charges of our railroads I believe that, considering the interests of the public alone, it is better to allow too liberal rather than too scanty earnings, for otherwise there is grave danger that our railway development may not keep pace with the demand for transportation. But the fundamental idea that these railways are public highways must be recognized, and they must be open to the whole public upon equal terms and upon reasonable terms.

Proposed Changes In Antitrust Law.

In reference to the Sherman anti-trust law, I repeat the recommendations made in my message at the opening of the present congress as well as in my message to the previous congress. The attempt in this law to provide in sweeping terms against combinations of whatever character, it has generally resulted, made as such restraint has been by the courts, mere nonsense, and sometimes both. The present law makes some conditions illegal although they may be entirely proper, on the other hand, as to some combinations which are both proper and useful, even if technically undertaken against their letter, the law by the government is not enforced. The result may be to work a certain benefit to the public. Even though the present law be in force and a certain measure of reform thereby produced, the real good aimed at cannot be obtained, for such real good can come only by a thorough and continuing supervision over the acts of the combination in all its parts, so as to prevent stock watering, improper forms of competition and, in short, wrongdoing generally. The law should correct that portion of the Sherman act which prohibits all combinations of the character above described, whether they be reasonable or unreasonable, but this should be done only as part of a general scheme to provide for this effective and thoroughgoing supervision by the national government of all the operations of the big interstate business concerns. Judge Hough of New York in his recent decision in the Harriman case states that the congress possesses the power to limit the interstate operations of corporations not complying with federal safeguards against the recurrence of obnoxious practices and to license those which afford the public adequate security against methods calculated to diminish solvency and therefore efficiency and economy in interstate transportation. The judge adds that in these matters "the power of congress is ample, though as yet not fruitful in results." It is very earnestly to be desired that either along the lines the judge indicates or in some other way equally efficacious the congress may exercise the power which he holds it possesses.

Superficially it may seem that the laws the passage of which I herein again advocate—for I have repeatedly advocated them before are not connected. But in reality they are connected. Each and every one of these laws, if enacted, would represent part of the campaign against privilege, part of the campaign to make the class of great property holders realize that property has its duties no less than its rights. When the courts guarantee to the employer, as they should, the rights of the employer and to property the rights of property they should no less emphatically make it evident that they will exact from property and employer the duties which should necessarily accompany these rights, and hitherto our laws have failed in precisely this point of enforcing the performance of duty by the man of property toward the man who works for him, by the man of great wealth, especially if he uses that wealth in corporate form, toward the investor, the wageworker and the general public. The permanent failure of the man of property to fulfill his obligations would ultimately assure the wresting from him of the privileges which he is entitled to enjoy only if he recognizes the obligations accompanying them. Those who assume or share the responsibility for this failure are rendering but a poor service to the cause which they believe they champion.

Stock Gambling Reprehended.

I do not know whether it is possible, but, if possible, it is certainly desirable, that in connection with measures to restrain stock watering and overcapitalization there should be measures taken to prevent at least the grosser forms of gambling in securities and commodities, such as making large sales of what men do not possess and "cornering" the market. Legitimate purchases of commodities and of stocks and securities for investment have no connection whatever with purchases of stocks or other securities or commodities on a margin for speculative and gambling purposes. There is no moral difference between gambling at cards or in lotteries or on the race track and gambling in the stock market. One method is just as pernicious to the body politic as the other in kind, and in degree the evil worked is far greater. But it is a far more difficult subject with which to deal. The great bulk of the business transacted on the exchanges is not only legitimate, but is necessary to the working of our modern industrial system, and extreme care would have to be taken not to interfere with this business in doing away with the bucket shop type of operation. We should study both the successes and the failures of foreign legislators who, notably in Germany, have worked along this line, so as not to do anything harmful. Moreover, there is a special difficulty in dealing with this matter by the federal government in a federal republic like ours. But it is possible to devise a way to deal with it the effort should be made, even if only in a cautious and tentative way. It would seem that the federal government could at least act by forbidding the use of the mails, telegraph and telephone wires for mere gambling in stocks and futures, just as it does in lottery transactions.

I inclose herewith a statement by the chief of the bureau of corporations (appendix D in answer to certain statements, which I also inclose, made by and on behalf of the agents of the Standard Oil corporation (appendix C), and a letter of the attorney general (appendix B containing an answer to certain statements, also inclosed, made by the president of the Santa Fe Railway company (appendix A). The Standard Oil corporation and the railway company have both been found guilty by the courts of criminal misconduct. Both have been sentenced to pay heavy fines, and each has issued and published broadcast these statements, asserting its innocence and denouncing as improper the action of the courts and juries in convicting them of guilt. Those statements are very elaborate, are very specious and are untruthful in important particulars. The following letter and inclosure from Mr. Heney sufficiently illustrate the methods of the high officials of the Santa Fe and show the utter falsity of their plea of innocence, the similar plea of the Standard oil being equally without foundation.

Evidence of Rebating.

Department of Justice,
Office of the United States Attorney,
District of Oregon,

"Portland, Jan. 11, 1908.

"The President, Washington, D. C.:

"Dear Mr. President—I understand that Mr. Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway system has commented with some severity upon your attitude toward the payment of rebates by certain transcontinental railroads and that he has declared that he personally never knew anything about any rebates being granted by his road. * * * I inclose you herewith copy of a letter from Edward Chambers, general freight traffic manager of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway system, to Mr. G. A. Davidson, auditor of the same company, dated Feb. 27, 1905. * * *

"This letter does not deal with interstate shipments, but the constitution of the state of California makes the payment of rebates by railroads a felony, and Mr. Ripley has apparently not been above the commission of crime to secure business. You are at liberty to use this inclosure in any way that you think it can be of service to yourself or the public. * * * Sincerely yours,

"FRANCIS J. HENEY."

"San Francisco, Feb. 27, 1905.

"Dear Sir—I hand you herewith a file of papers covering the movement of fuel oil shipped by the Associated Oil company over our line from Jan. 1, 1898, up to and including Nov. 15, 1900.

"We agreed with the Associated Oil company's negotiations with Mr. Ripley, Mr. Wells and myself that in consideration of their making us a special price on oil for company use, which is covered by a contract, and the further consideration that we would take a certain quantity, they would in turn ship from Bakersfield over our line to San Francisco bay points a certain minimum number of barrels of fuel oil at rate of 25 cents per barrel from Bakersfield, exclusive of the switching charge.

"These statements cover the movement, except that they have included Stockton, which is not correct, as it is not a bay point and could not be reached as conveniently by water. We have paid them on account of this movement $7,228, which should be deducted from the total of movement shown in the attached papers.

"I wish you would arrange to make up a statement, check the same and refund to the Associated Oil company down to the basis of 25 cents per barrel from Bakersfield, where they are the shippers, regardless of who is consignee, as all their fuel oil is sold delivered. The reason for making this deal in addition to what I have stated, is that the Associated Oil company have their own boats and carry oil from fields controlled by themselves along the coast near San Luis Obispo to San Francisco at a much lower cost than the special rate we have made them and in competition with the Union Oil company and the Standard Oil company, it was necessary for them to sell at the San Francisco bay points on the basis of the cost of water transportation from the coast fields. They figured they could only afford to pay us the 25 cents per barrel if by doing this they sold our company a certain amount of fuel oil; otherwise the business covered by the attached papers would have come in by boat from the coast fields.

"I am writing this up completely so that there may be in the papers a history of the reasons why this arrangement was made. I wish you would go ahead and make the adjustment as soon as possible, as the Associated Oil company are very anxious to have the matter closed up. The arrangement was canceled on Nov. 15 at a conference between Mr. Ripley, Mr. Wells, Mr. Porter and myself. Yours truly,

"EDWARD CHAMBERS.

"Shipments Associated Oil Company, Mr. G. A. Davidson, Auditor, Los Angeles."

Administration's Course Defended.

The attacks by these great corporations on the administration's actions have been given a wide circulation throughout the country, in the newspapers and otherwise, by those writers and speakers who consciously or unconsciously act as the representatives of predatory wealth—of the wealth accumulated on a giant scale by all forms of iniquity, ranging from the oppression of wageworkers to unfair and unwholesome methods of crushing out competition and to defrauding the public by stockjobbing and the manipulation of securities. Certain wealthy men of this stamp whose conduct should be abhorrent to every man of ordinarily decent conscience and who commit the hideous wrong of teaching our young men that phenomenal business success must ordinarily be based on dishonesty have during the last few months made it apparent that they have banded together to work for a reaction. Their endeavor is to overthrow and discredit all who honestly administer the law, to prevent any additional legislation which would check and restrain them and to secure, if possible, a freedom from all restraint which will permit every unscrupulous wrongdoer to do what he wishes unchecked, provided he has enough money. The only way to counteract the movement in which these men are engaged is to make clear to the public just what they have done in the past and just what they are seeking to accomplish in the present.

The administration and those who support its views are not only not engaged in an assault on property, but are strenuous upholders of the rights of property. The wise attitude to take is admirably stated by Governor Fort of New Jersey in his recent inaugural address, the principles which he upholds as regards the state being, of course, identical with those which should obtain as regards the nation:

"Just and Fair Regulation."

"Just and fair regulation can only be objected to by those unconscious of the rights of the state. The state grants all corporate powers to its railways and other public utility corporations and may not only modify but repeal all charters and charter privileges it confers. It may therefore impose conditions upon their operation at its pleasure. Of course in the doing of these things it should act wisely and with conservatism, protecting all vested rights of property and the interests of the innocent holders of the securities of existing quasi public corporations. Regulation, therefore, upon a wise basis of the operation of these public utilities companies, including the fixing of rates and public charges, upon complaint and subject to court review, should be intrusted to a proper board, as well as the right to regulate the output of stock and the bonded issues of such corporations. If this were done, it would inure to the benefit of the people and the companies, for it would fix the value of such securities and act as a guaranty against their depreciation. Under such a law the holders of existing securities would find them protected, and new securities offered would have the confidence of the people because of the guaranty of the state that they were only issued for extensions or betterments and upon some basis of the cost of such extensions or betterments. It is difficult to suggest any legislation that would give greater confidence to the public and investors than a wise public utilities bill, and the mere suggestion of its enactment should cause this class of security holders to feel that their holdings were strengthened and that the state was about to aid the managers of its public utility corporations to conserve their corporate property for the public benefit and for the protection of invested capital. * * *

"The time has come for the strict supervision of these great corporations and the limitation of their stock and bond issues under some proper public official. It will make for conservatism and strengthen the companies doing a legitimate business and eliminate, let us hope, those which are merely speculative in character and organized simply to catch the unsuspecting or credulous investor. Corporations have come in our business world to remain for all time. Corporate methods are the most satisfactory for business purposes in many cases. Every business or enterprise honestly incorporated should be protected and the public made to feel confidence in its corporate organization. Capital invested in corporations must be as free from wrongful attack as that invested by individuals, and the state should do everything to foster and protect invested corporate capital and encourage the public in giving to it support and confidence. Nothing will do so much to achieve this desirable result as proper supervision and reasonable control over stock and bond issues, so that overcapitalization will be prevented and the people may know when they buy a share of stock or a bond * * * that the name of the state upon it stands as a guaranty that there is value behind it and reasonable safety in its purchase. The act must make it clear that the intent of the supervision by the commissioner is not for the purpose of striking at corporate organizations or invested corporate capital, but rather to recognize and protect existing conditions and insure greater safeguards for the future. * * *

"Capital does not go into a state where reprisals are taken or vested interests are injured. It comes only where wise, conservative, safe treatment is assured, and it should be our policy to encourage and secure corporate rights and the best interests of stock and bond holders committed to our legal care."

No Attack on Rich as Such.

Under no circumstances would we countenance attacks upon law abiding property or do aught but condemn those who hold up rich men as being evil men because of their riches. On the contrary, our whole effort is to insist upon conduct and neither wealth nor property nor any other class distinction as being the proper standard by which to judge the actions of men. For the honest man of great wealth we have a hearty regard, just as we have a hearty regard for the honest politician and honest newspaper. But part of the movement to uphold honesty must be a movement to frown on dishonesty. We attack only the corrupt men of wealth, who find in the purchased politician the most efficient instrument of corruption and in the purchased newspaper the most efficient defender of corruption. Our main quarrel is not with these agents and representatives of the interests. They derive their chief power from the great sinister offenders who stand behind them. They are but puppets who move as the strings are pulled. It is not the puppets, but the strong, cunning men and the mighty forces working for evil behind and through the puppets, with whom we have to deal. We seek to control law defying wealth. In the first place to prevent its doing dire evil to the republic and in the next place to avoid the vindictive and dreadful radicalism which, if left uncontrolled, it is certain in the end to arouse. Sweeping attacks upon all property, upon all men of means, without regard to whether they do well or ill, would sound the deathknell of the republic, and such attacks become inevitable if decent citizens permit those rich men whose lives are corrupt and evil to domineer in such a pride, unchecked and unhindered, over the destinies of this country. We act in no vindictive spirit, and we are no respecters of persons. If a labor leader does wrong, we oppose it as firmly as we oppose a corporation which does wrong, and we stand equally strongly for the rights of the man of wealth and for the rights of the wageworker. We seek to protect the interests of every man who acts honestly, of every corporation that represents wealth honestly accumulated and honestly used. We seek to stop wrongdoing, and we desire to punish the wrongdoers only so far as is necessary to achieve this end.

Attacks on Reform Measures.

There are ample material rewards for those who serve with fidelity the mammon of unrighteousness, but they are dearly paid for by the people who permit their representatives, whether in public life, in the press or in the colleges where their young men are taught, to preach and to practice that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor. The amount of money the representatives of certain great moneyed interests are willing to spend can be gauged by their recent publication broadcast throughout the papers of this country from the Atlantic to the Pacific of huge advertisements attacking with envenomed bitterness the administration's policy of warring against successful dishonesty and by their circulation of pamphlets and books prepared with the same object, while they likewise push the circulation of the writings and speeches of men who, whether because they are biased or because, seeing the light, they yet are willing to sin against the light, serve these their masters of great wealth to the cost of the plain people. The books and pamphlets, the controlled newspapers, the speeches by public or private men to which I refer, are usually and especially in the interest of the Standard Oil trust and of certain notorious railroad combinations, but they also defend other individuals and corporations of great wealth that have been guilty of wrongdoing. It is only rarely that the men responsible for the wrongdoing themselves speak or write. Normally they hire others to do their bidding or find others who will do it without hire. From the railroad rate law to the pure food law every measure for honesty in business that has been passed during the last six years has been opposed by these men on its passage and in its administration with every resource that bitter and unscrupulous craft could suggest and the command of almost unlimited money secure. But for the last year the attack has been made with most bitterness upon the actual administration of the law, especially through the department of justice, but also through the interstate commerce commission and the bureau of corporations. The extraordinary violence of the assaults upon our policy contained in these speeches, editorials, articles, advertisements and pamphlets and the enormous sums of money spent in these various ways give a fairly accurate measure of the anger and terror which our public actions have caused the corrupt men of vast wealth to feel in the very marrow of their being. The attack is sometimes made openly against us for enforcing the law and sometimes with a certain cunning for not trying to enforce it in some other way than that which experience shows to be practical.

Results Already Accomplished.

One of the favorite methods of the latter class of assailant is to attack the administration for not procuring the imprisonment instead of the fine of offenders under these antitrust laws. The man making this assault is usually either a prominent lawyer or an editor who takes his policy from the financiers and his arguments from their attorneys. If the former, he has defended and advised many wealthy malefactors, and he knows well that, thanks to the advice of lawyers like himself, a certain kind of modern corporation has been turned into an admirable instrument by which to render it well nigh impossible to get at the head of the corporation, at the man who is really most guilty. When we are able to put the real wrongdoer in prison, this is what we strive to do. This is what we have actually done with some very wealthy criminals, who, moreover, represented that most baneful of all alliances, the alliance between the corruption of organized politics and the corruption of high finance. This is what we have done in the Gaynor and Greene case, in the case of the misapplication of funds in connection with certain great banks in Chicago in the land fraud cases, where, as in other cases likewise, neither the highest political position nor the possession of great wealth has availed to save the offenders from prison. The federal government does scourge sin. It does hit sinners fear, for it has put behind the bars, with impartial severity, the powerful financier, the powerful politician, the rich land thief, the rich contractor—all, no matter how high their station, against whom criminal misdeeds can be proved. All their wealth and power cannot protect them, but it often happens that the effort to imprison a given defendant is certain to be futile, while it is possible to fine him or to fine the corporation of which he is head, so that, in other words, the only way of punishing the wrong is by making the corporation unless we are content to proceed personally against the minor agents. The corporation lawyers to whom I refer and their employers are the men mainly responsible for this state of things, and their responsibility is shared with all who ingeniously oppose the passing of just and effective laws or who fail to execute them when they have been put on the statute books.

Protection For Stockholders.

Much is said in these attacks upon the policy of the present administration about the rights of "innocent stockholders." That stockholder is not innocent who voluntarily purchases stock in a corporation whose methods and management he knows to be corrupt, and stockholders are bound to try to secure honest management or else are estopped from complaining about the proceedings the government finds necessary in order to compel the

Here's What's Wanted

A Citizen of Marion Supplies the Information.

Over half the complaints of mankind originate with the kidneys.

A slight touch of backache at first. Twinges and lasting pains in the loins follow. They must be checked, they lead to graver complications.

The suffered seeks relief.

Plasters are tried, and liniments for the back.

So-called kidney cures which do not cure.

The long-looked-for result seems unattainable.

If you suffer, do you want relief?

Follow the plan adopted by this Marion citizen:

Adam Baker of 548 east George St., Marion, O., says: "Residents of this city have probably seen in the local papers a testimonial given by me in 1899, recommending Doan's Kidney Pills. I made that statement just after I had found relief in using Doan's Kidney Pills from backache and other symptoms of kidney disorder. They stopped the steady aching in my back and regulated the action of the kidneys and rid me of the sharp twinges that used to catch me when stooping or getting up from a chair. I had previously suffered from headache and a feeling of depression, but I was also freed from that trouble. The cure which I described in my previous testimonial has been permanent for the past five years, and I am pleased to recommend Doan's Kidney Pills. I got them at Flocken's Pharmacy."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

CARRYING THE ARCTIC MAIL

The Hardships of a Postman Who Has a Route 1,100 Miles Long.

James Cornwall, a hardy and experienced fur trader, left Edmonton the other day for the northwest wilds of Canada, his destination being well into the arctic circle, says the San Francisco Call. Cornwall has secured a contract for carrying the mail to the few scattered inhabitants of those northern wilds. A distance of 1,100 miles will be traversed before he reaches the end of his journey at Fort McPherson, on the Mackenzie river.

With the exception of the first 100 miles, when horses will be used, the entire trip will be made by dog trains, the driver securing relays of fresh dogs at postoffices en route. At times the thermometer will be 60 degrees below zero, and fierce blizzards are frequent in that district during the winter months. Dangers of all kinds will be met every mile of the arduous journey, and, if history repeats itself, he will lose at least one-third of the mail matter before his task is half over.

Cornwall will be unable to pack sufficient food for the long trail and will have to rely on his rifle for his daily meat. The dogs will be fed on tallow and fish.

At night the hardy mail man will erect a canvas shelter, make tea from snow water, and after a frugal meal, from which bread and other luxuries will be excluded, he will creep into his sleeping bag.

Despite the great distance, there are only eleven postoffices between Athabasca Landing and Fort McPherson, and in order to accommodate settlers, who in many cases would have to travel hundreds of miles to secure their mail, the carrier is empowered to deliver precious letters to them. The weight of each letter is restricted to one ounce.

HOW I CURED SWEENY AND FISTULA.

"I want to tell you how I saved one of our horses that had a fistula. We had the best doctor out and he said it was so bad that he did not think he could cure it and did not come again. Then we tried Sloan's Liniment and it cured it entirely.

"One day last winter I was plowing for a neighbor who had a horse with sweeny, and I told him about Sloan's Liniment and he had me get a bottle for him and it cured his horse all right, and he sows off now like a colt.

"We had a horse that had sweeny awful bad and we thought it was better sense to be any good but we tried Sloan's Liniment and it cured it up nicely. I told another neighbor about it and he said it was the best Liniment he ever used.

We have been Sloan's Side Gall Cure and we think it is a good measure of reform thereby produced,

A. D. Rice, Arcola, Ill.

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corporation to obey the law. There has been in the past grave wrong done innocent stockholders by overcapitalization, stock watering, stockjobbing, stock manipulation. This we have sought to prevent, first, by exposing the thing done and punishing the offender when any existing law had been violated; second, by recommending the passage of laws which would make unlawful similar practices for the future. The public men, lawyers and editors who loudly proclaim their sympathy for the "innocent stockholders" when a great law defying corporation is punished are the first to protest with frantic vehemence against all efforts by law to put a stop to the practices which are the real and ultimate sources of the damage alike to the stockholders and the public. The apologists of successful dishonesty always declaim against any effort to punish or prevent it on the ground that any such effort will "unsettle business." It is they who by their acts have unsettled business, and the very men raising this cry spend hundreds of thousands of dollars in securing, by speech, editorial, book or pamphlet, the defense by misstatements of what they have done, and yet when public servants correct their misstatements by telling the truth they declaim against them for breaking silence lest "values be depreciated." They have hurt honest business men, honest workingmen, honest farmers, and now they clamor against the truth being told.

Business World Needs Regeneration.

The keynote of all these attacks upon the effort to secure honesty in business and in politics is well expressed in brazen protests against any effort for the moral regeneration of the business world on the ground that it is unnatural, unwarranted and injurious and that business panic is the necessary penalty for such effort to secure business honesty. The morality of such a plea is precisely as great as if made on behalf of the men caught in a gambling establishment when that gambling establishment is raided by the police. If such words mean anything, they mean that those whose sentiments they represent stand against the effort to bring about a moral regeneration of business which will prevent a repetition of the insurance, banking and street railroad scandals in New York, a repetition of the Chicago and Alton deal, a repetition of the combination between certain professional politicians, certain professional labor leaders and certain big financiers from the disgrace of which San Francisco has just been rescued, a repetition of the successful effort by the Standard Oil people to crush out every competitor, to overawe the common carriers and to establish a monopoly which treats the public with a contempt which the public deserves so long as it permits men of such principles and such sentiments to avow and act on them with impunity. The outcry against stopping dishonest practices among wrongdoers who happen to be wealthy is precisely similar to the outcry raised against every effort for cleanliness and decency in city government, because, forsooth, it will "hurt business." The same outcry is made against the department of justice for prosecuting the heads of colossal corporations, that has been made against the men who in San Francisco have prosecuted with impartial severity the wrongdoers among business men, public officials and labor leaders alike. The principle is the same in the two cases. Just as the blackmailer and bribe giver stand on the same evil eminence of infamy, so the man who makes an enormous fortune by corrupting legislatures and municipalities and fleecing his stockholders and the public stands on the same moral level with the creature who fattens on the blood money of the gambling house and the saloon. Moreover, in the last analysis, both kinds of corruption are far more intimately connected than would at first sight appear. The wrongdoing is at bottom the same. Corrupt business and corrupt politics act and react with ever increasing debasement one on the other: the corrupt head of a corporation and the corrupt labor leader are both in the same degree the enemies of honest corporations and honest labor unions; the rebate taker, the franchise trafficker, the manipulator of securities, the purveyor and protector of vice, the blackmailing ward boss, the ballot box stuffer, the demagogue, the mob leader, the hired bully and man killer—all alike work at the same web of corruption, and all alike should be abhorred by honest men.

Justice of Proposed Liability Law.

The "business" which is hurt by the movement for honesty is the kind of business which in the long run it pays the country to have hurt. It is the kind of business which has tended to make the very name "high finance" a term of scandal to which all honest American men of business should join in putting an end. The special pleaders for business dishonesty in denouncing the present administration for enforcing the law against the huge and corrupt corporations which have defied the law also denounce it for endeavoring to secure sadly needed labor legislation, such as a farreaching law making employers liable for injuries to their employees. It is meet and fit that the apologists for corrupt wealth should oppose every effort to relieve weak and helpless people from crushing misfortune brought upon them by injury in the business from which they gain a bare livelihood. The burden should be distributed. It is hypocritical baseness to speak of a girl who works in a factory where the dangerous machinery is unprotected as having the "right" freely to contract to expose herself to dangers to life and limb. She has no alternative but to suffer want or else to expose herself to such dangers, and when she loses a hand or is otherwise maimed or disfigured for life it is a moral wrong that the whole burden of the risk necessarily incidental to the business should be placed with crushing weight upon her weak shoulders and all who profit by her work escape scot free. This is what opponents of a just employers' liability law advocate, and it is consistent that they should usually also advocate immunity for those most dangerous members of the criminal class, the criminals of great wealth.

Respect Due to Federal Judges.

Our opponents have recently been bitterly criticising the two judges referred to in the accompanying communications from the Standard Oil company and the Santa Fe railroad for having imposed heavy fines on these two corporations, and yet these same critics of these two judges exhaust themselves in denouncing the most respectful and cautious discussion of the official action of a judge which results in immunity to wealthy and powerful wrongdoers. Most certainly it behooves us all to treat with the utmost respect the high office of judge, and our judges, as a whole, are brave and upright men. Respect for the law must go hand in hand with respect for the judges, and, as a whole, it is true now, as in the past, that the judges stand in character and service above all other men among their fellow servants of the public. There is all the greater need that the few who fail in this great office, who fall below this high standard of integrity, of wisdom, of sympathetic understanding and of courage, should have their eyes opened to the needs of their countrymen. A judge who on the bench either truckles to the mob and shrinks from sternly repressing violence and disorder or bows down before a corporation, who fails to stand up valiantly for the rights of property on the one hand, or on the other, by misuse of the process of injunction or by his attitude toward all measures for the betterment of the conditions of labor, makes the wageworker feel with bitterness that the courts are hostile to him, or who fails to realize that all public servants in their several stations must strive to stop the abuses of the criminal rich—such a man performs an even worse service to the body politic than the legislator or executive who goes wrong. The judge who does his full duty well stands higher and renders a better service to the people than any other public servant. He is entitled to greater respect, and if he is a true servant of the people, if he is upright, wise and fearless, he will unhesitatingly disregard even the wishes of the people if they conflict with the eternal principles of right as against wrong. He must serve the people, but he must serve his own conscience first. All honor to such a judge, and all honor cannot be rendered him if it is rendered equally to his brethren who fall immeasurably below the high ideals for which he stands. Untruthful criticism is wicked at all times and whoever may be the object, but it is a peculiarly flagrant iniquity when a judge is the object. No man should lightly criticise a judge. No man should, even in his own mind, condemn a judge unless he is sure of the facts. If a judge is assailed for standing against popular folly and, above all, for standing against mob violence, all honorable men should rally instantly to his support. Nevertheless if he clearly fails to do his duty by the public in dealing with lawbreaking corporations, lawbreaking men of wealth, he must expect to feel the weight of public opinion, and this is but right, for except in extreme cases this is the only way in which he can be reached at all. No servant of the people has a right to expect to be free from just and honest criticism.

Ethical Basis of Reform Movement.

The opponents of the measures we champion single out now one and now another measure for especial attack and speak as if the movement in which we are engaged was purely economic. It has a large economic side, but it is fundamentally an ethical movement. It is not a movement to be completed in one year or two or three years; it is a movement which must be persevered in until the spirit which lies behind it sinks deep into the heart and the conscience of the whole people. It is always important to choose the right means to achieve our purpose, but it is even more important to keep this purpose clearly before us. And this purpose is to secure national honesty in business and in politics. We do not subscribe to the cynical belief that dishonesty and unfair dealing are essential to business success and are to be condoned when the success is moderate and applauded when the success is great. The methods by which the Standard Oil people and those engaged in the other combinations of which I have spoken above have achieved great fortunes can only be justified by the advocacy of a system of morality which would also justify every form of criminality on the part of a labor union and every form of violence, corruption and fraud, from murder to bribery and ballot box stuffing, in politics. We are trying to secure equality of opportunity for all, and the struggle for honesty is the same whether it is made on behalf of one set of men or of another. In the interest of the small settlers and landowners and against the embittered opposition of wealthy owners of huge wandering flocks of sheep or of corporations desiring to rob the people of coal and timber we strive to put an end to the theft of public land in the west. When we do this and protest against the action of all men, whether in public life or in private life, who either take part in or refuse to try to stop such theft, we are really engaged in the same policy as when we endeavor to put a stop to rebates or to prevent the upgrowth of uncontrolled monopolies. Our effort is simply to enforce the principles of common honesty and common sense. It would indeed be ill for the country should there be any halt in our work.

The laws must in the future be administered as they are now being administered, so that the department of justice may continue to be, what it now is, in very fact the department of justice, where, so far as our ability permits, justice is meted out with an even hand to great and small, rich and poor, weak and strong. Moreover, there should be no delay in supplementing the laws now on the statute books by the enactment of further legislation as outlined in the message I sent to the congress on its assembling. Under the existing laws much, very much, has been actually accomplished during the past six years, and it has been shown by actual experience that they can be enforced against the wealthiest corporation and the richest and most powerful manager or manipulator of that corporation as rigorously and fearlessly as against the humblest offender. Above all, they have been enforced against the very wrongdoers and agents of wrongdoers who have for so many years gone scot free and flouted the laws with impunity, against great law defying corporations of immense wealth which until within the last half dozen years have treated themselves and have expected others to treat them as being beyond and above all possible check from law.

Three Courses Open to Government.

It is especially necessary to secure to the representatives of the national government full power to deal with the great corporations engaged in interstate commerce and, above all, with the great interstate common carriers. Our people should clearly recognize that, while there are difficulties in any course of conduct to be followed in dealing with these great corporations, these difficulties must be faced and one of three courses followed.

The first course is to abandon all effort to oversee and control their actions in the interest of the general public and to permit a return to the utter lack of control which would obtain if they were left to the common law. I do not for one moment believe that our people would tolerate this position. The extraordinary growth of modern industrialism has rendered the common law, which grew up under and was adapted to deal with totally different conditions, in many respects inadequate to deal with the new conditions. These new conditions make it necessary to shackle cunning as in the past we have shackled force. The vast individual and corporate fortunes, the vast combinations of capital which have marked the development of our industrial system, create new conditions and necessitate a change from the old attitude of the state and the nation toward the rules regulating the acquisition and untrammeled business use of property in order both that property may be adequately protected and that at the same time those who hold it may be prevented from wrongdoing.

State or Federal Regulation?

The second and third courses are to have the regulation undertaken either by the nation or by the states. Of course in any event both the national government and the several state governments must do each its part, and each can do a certain amount that the other cannot do, while the only really satisfactory results must be obtained by the representatives of the national and state governments working heartily together within their respective spheres. But in my judgment thoroughgoing and satisfactory control can in the end only be obtained by the action of the national government, for almost all the corporations of enormous wealth that is, the corporations which it is especially desirable to control are engaged in interstate commerce and derive their power and their importance not from that portion of their business which is intrastate, but from the interstate business. It is not easy always to decide just where the line of demarcation between the two kinds of business falls. This line must ultimately be drawn by the federal courts. Much of the effort to secure adequate control of the great corporations by state action has been wise and effective, but much of it has been neither, for when the effort is made to accomplish by the action of the state what can only be accomplished by the action of the nation the result can only be disappointment, and in the end the law will probably be declared unconstitutional. So, likewise in the national arena, we who believe in the measures herein advocated are hampered and not aided by the extremists who advocate action so violent that it would either be useless or else would cause more mischief than it would remedy.

In a recent letter from a learned judge of the supreme court of one of the gulf states the writer speaks as follows:

"In all matters pertaining to interstate commerce the authority of the national government already exists and does not have to be acquired, and the exercise of this existing authority can be in no sense a usurpation of or infringement upon the rights of the states. On the contrary, had the federal government given this question more attention in the past and applied a vigorous check to corporate abuses conditions would now be better, because the states would have had fewer real or imaginary grievances and have had less cause not only to attempt the exercise of the authority reserved to the national government, but to act without proper moderation in matters peculiarly within their own provinces. The national government has been remiss in the past, but even at this late day it can solve this problem, and the sooner the national authority is exercised the less apt are the states to take action which will represent encroachment upon the national domain. There is a field of operations for both powers and plenty alike for national and state governments to do in order to protect both the people and the public utilities. The line of demarcation between federal and state authority can and should be speedily settled by the federal courts. The fact that the national government has omitted to exercise the authority conferred upon it by the interstate commerce clause of the constitution has made the states restive under what they deem corporate abuses and in some cases has probably stimulated them to go too far in the attempt to correct these abuses, with the result that all measures which they passed, good or bad, have been held up by the federal courts. The necessary equitable and uniform regulation cannot be obtained by the separate action of the states, but only by the affirmative action of the national government."

Storm Signals For Malefactors.

This is an appeal by a high state judge alarmed, as good citizens should be alarmed, by conflicts over the matter of jurisdiction and by the radical action advocated by honest people smarting from a sense of injury received from corporations, which injury the federal courts forbid the states to try to remedy, while the federal government nevertheless refrains from itself taking adequate measures to provide a remedy. It cannot too strongly be insisted that the defenders and apologists of the great corporations who have sought in the past and still seek to prevent adequate action by the federal government to control these great corporations are not only proving false to the people, but are laying up a day of wrath for the great corporations themselves. The nation will not tolerate an utter lack of control over very wealthy men of enormous power in the industrial and therefore in the social lives of all our people, some of whom have shown themselves cynically and brutally indifferent to the interests of the people, and if the congress does not act with good tempered and sensible but resolute thoroughness in cutting out the evils and in providing an effective supervision the result is certain to be action on the part of the separate states, sometimes wise, sometimes ill judged and extreme, sometimes unjust and damaging to the railroads or other corporations, more often ineffective from every standpoint because the federal courts declare it unconstitutional.

We have just passed through two months of acute financial stress. At any such time it is a sad fact that entirely innocent people suffer from no fault of their own, and every one must feel the keenest sympathy for the large body of honest business men, of honest investors, of honest wageworkers, who suffer because involved in a crash for which they are in no way responsible. At such a time there is a natural tendency on the part of many men to feel gloomy and frightened at the outlook, but there is no justification for this feeling. There is no nation so absolutely sure of ultimate success as ours. Of course we shall succeed. Ours is a nation of masterful energy, with a continent for its domain, and it feels within its veins the thrill which comes to those who know that they possess the future. We are not cast down by the fear of failure. We are upheld by the confident hope of ultimate triumph. The wrongs that exist are to be corrected, but they in no way justify doubt as to the final outcome, doubt as to the great material prosperity of the future or of the lofty spiritual life which is to be built upon that prosperity as a foundation. No misdeeds done in the present must be permitted to shroud from our eyes the glorious future of the nation, but because of this very fact it behooves us never to swerve from our resolute purpose to cut out wrongdoing and uphold what is right.

Administration Not to Blame.

I do not for a moment believe that the actions of this administration have brought on business distress. So far as this is due to local and not world-wide causes and to the actions of any particular individuals, it is due to the speculative folly and flagrant dishonesty of a few men of great wealth who seek to shield themselves from the effects of their own wrongdoing by ascribing its results to the actions of those who have sought to put a stop to the wrongdoing. But if it were true that to cut out rottenness from the body politic meant a momentary check to an unhealthy seeming prosperity I should not for one moment hesitate to put the knife to the corruption. On behalf of all our people, on behalf no less of the honest man of means than of the honest man who earns each day's livelihood by that day's sweat of his brow, it is necessary to insist upon honesty in business and politics alike, in all walks of life, in big things and in little things, upon just and fair dealing as between man and man. Those who demand this are striving for the right in the spirit of Abraham Lincoln when he said:

"Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge may speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsmen's 250 years of unrequited toil shall be sunk and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said 3,000 years ago, so still it must be said, 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in."

Virtues of Civil War Days Needed.

In the work we of this generation are in there is, thanks be to the Almighty, no danger of bloodshed and no use for the sword, but there is grave need of those stern qualities shown alike by the men of the north and the men of the south in the dark days when each valiantly battled for the right as it was given each to see the right. Their spirit should be our spirit as we strive to bring nearer the day when greed and trickery and cunning shall be trampled under feet by those who fight for the righteousness that exalteth a nation.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, Jan. 31, 1908.

WASHING FLANNELS.

How to Avoid the Great Evil of Shrinking Goods.

Perhaps it may be as well to state a few points of importance which, if carefully observed, will enable any one to wash flannel materials and at the same time avoid the great evil of shrinking. The first point to avoid is the use of too hot water, as it acts on the surface cells of the wool fibers and makes them draw together.

The second point to avoid is on no occasion to use too strong a soap lather, as too much soap deprives the wool of its elasticity and softness; hence a very slight lather on the surface of the water is quite sufficient for the washing of flannels that are not exceptionally dirty. If the lather disappears, it is better to add a little more soap, as it is required, than to have too strong a lather to begin with.

The third point is that washing soda should in every case be avoided, as it is most destructive to the woolen fibers. Indeed it will be found that if it is used in conjunction with hot water and the wool left in the solution for a lengthened period the fabric will entirely dissolve. The first point to remember is that the melted soap be of uniform strength and also to find out how much soap is required to form a lather in a definite quantity of water. This need only be done once unless the water supply is changed. Then there is little fear of making a mistake in the use of too much soap.

The second point is that the lukewarm soap lather and rinsing water must be carefully prepared before any of the flannels are wet.

To prepare a lather, unless one can test the temperature carefully by putting the hand into it, it is advisable to measure the proportion of boiling and cold water, and it will be found that one part of boiling water to one and a half parts of cold are good average proportions when mixed to form lukewarm water.

There should be at least three tubs of warm water prepared, and to the first melted soap should be added and the water shaken with the hands until a slight lather is formed on the top, when it is ready for using. Owing to new flannel having a certain amount of dressing in it, it is in consequence more difficult to make clean the first time of washing, as all this dressing must be removed before it is possible to remove any of the dirt. To overcome this difficulty there are various methods of treating new woolen material to cleanse it with the least degree of shrinking.

Another method is to add one tablespoonful of ammonia to two gallons of water and allow the flannels to soak for about half an hour before washing. Cover the tub over to prevent the heat escaping and squeeze and wring them out of this before the water has time to get cold.

Chinese Acrobats.

"Ever since the Japanese and the Chinese have contributed to the amusement of the vaudeville theater patrons," says the Berliner Morgen Post, "these yellow people have been recognized as superior in certain lines. Thus they have remained well up in front as acrobats, sleight of hand performers and jugglers. Some tricks of theirs can be executed only by people of their race. A notable one of this kind is now a feature of one of our theaters. Two young Chinamen hang by their cues from long ropes suspended over the stage and with their whole weight on the hair go through many gymnastic evolutions. Finally they grasp by the hands two other acrobats, who tug and pull at the hands of the swinging men while they give an exhibition of strength and agility. The performance makes one marvel at the strength of the hair and scalp of these people."

Left the King on the Doorstep.

When King Edward desires to pay a call on a personal friend, a message to this effect is sent earlier in the day. This rule is almost invariable, but on one occasion his majesty neglected the precaution and on arriving at the house of his friends found the hosts out of town and the charwoman in charge. The king desired to go in and write a message, but was asked by the cautious caretaker for his card, and as that was not forthcoming she declined to let him in. "He was a very pleasant, civil spoken gentleman," she told her employers on their return, "but as he hadn't a card I left him outside." It was only some time afterward that the master of the house discovered to his horror the identity of the visitor.—London Tit-Bits.

Weight of Humorists.

There is nothing in the maxim "Laugh and grow fat," or else the jokesmiths fail to grow mirthful over their own merrymaking. Great humorists seldom are fat. E. P. Dunne is the heaviest, weighing about 190 pounds. The weight of others living is: Mark Twain, 150 pounds; George Ade, 147; Jerome K. Jerome, 143, and W. W. Jacobs, 132. O. Henry is really a great humorist, but he is in the 180 pound class.—Home Magazine.

Idle Men Tempt the Devil.

The devil tempts all other men, but idle men tempt the devil. — Turkish Proverb.

OHIO HAPPENINGS.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 3. — The four-story brick building containing the mechanical department of the Plain Dealer Publishing company was practically destroyed by fire. The adjoining structure, in which the business and editorial offices are located, was not seriously damaged. The building destroyed contained the composing room, with 22 linotypes, job printing plant, store rooms, boilers and dynamos and press rooms in the basement. It is thought that two of the three big presses are not badly damaged. The loss on building and contents is estimated at $200,000, partially covered by insurance. The Plain Dealer will be issued from the Cleveland News office at present.

Mother Dies, Youth Suicides.

Zanesville, O., Feb. 3.—Arising from the bedside of his mother, who had just died, Harry White, grief-crazed, rushed into an adjoining room and cut his throat from ear to ear. A few minutes later his sister, hearing moans come from the room, went to her brother to console him and was horrified to find him in a dying condition, with the blood gushing from a gaping wound. All efforts to save his life were futile.

Ran Into Open Switch.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 3.—Passenger train No. 35, known as the New York limited, was wrecked one mile east of Sweetwater, Tenn. The train, while going at a rate of 35 miles an hour, ran into an open switch and crashed into a loaded coal car. A number of persons were seriously injured. The most seriously hurt are: Engineer Copeland, Knoxville; Mail Clerk I. M. Thomas, Cleveland, Tenn.; Robert Ashton, express messenger; Mail Clerk J. C. Matthews, Johnson City.

FOR GOOD ROADS.

The Good Roads association of Ohio is one of the organizations that are promoting the movement for improved highways. It has headquarters at Cleveland and draws its membership from all over the state. It includes both farmers and men from the cities, all united for even a more liberal policy than that provided in the Boehmar bill. The system that the association believes to be best is that which exists in Massachusetts. According to this, the state pays seventy-five per cent. of the cost of highway improvements, supervises all road built and pays all the cost of maintenance in excess of $50 a mile. This gives a conservative aspect to the Boehmar bill, which provides for the payment by the state of only fifty per cent. of the cost of improvement.

The most important fact is, however, that all over Ohio, in city, town and country the people are awake to the value of good roads and are organizing to secure them by a liberal policy of state aid. Good roads are the delight of the city dweller who rides through the country on business or pleasure. They are the crying need of the farmer who, having labored to produce his crops, desires to market them at the least cost and the greatest profit. From most standpoints, good roads are not a luxury, but a necessity.—Columbus Dispatch.

IRRIGATION ON MARS.

Alfred R. Wallace, the English scientist, doesn't believe that the planet Mars is inhabited, and he scouts at the canal idea. It does seem very ridiculous that the Martians should project these vast schemes of irrigation, even assuming there are Martians there to project them.

That Professor Lowell has seen these strange streaks across the planet there is no doubt, but that they are evidences of human ingenuity and foresight is a forced conclusion. If some sort of humans up there did the work, they proved themselves poor engineers, in leading the water in broad, open channels, thousands of miles, during which time large portions of it would evaporate. Mr. Wallace thinks the irrigation idea is quite stupid.

Mr. Wallace further contends that the temperature of Mars is prohibitive of such animal life as we have on earth. Still, there may be some form that does not need our sort of respiration or nervous system, but when one comes to that conclusion, he begins to let go of the irrigation policy. Water goes with human energy, as we see it.

The astronomers will have to come to the conclusion that there is but one planet at a time in the solar system ready for the human family. We came from Venus and we will go to Mars, and our good planet will become as dry and bare as a billiard ball ages hence, when Mars will be an orb full of flowers, and beauty, and love.—Ohio State Journal.

The Santa Veracruz church, one of the oldest and most artistic Catholic temples of Mexico, is threatening to collapse as a consequence of the damage caused by the formidable earthquake of April 14. The church was erected between the years 1720 and 1726, nearly 400 years ago, but its construction is superb.

The markets of sin are those where many characters are sold and yet none are bought.

BRYANITES ARE ALARMED SOME

Michigan Man Talks About Anti-Trust Laws.

DENIES BRYAN IS THE FATHER OF MEASURES

Sumner, Grant, Garfield and Sherman Given Credit.

Representative Townsend Proves That a Republican House and a Republican Senate Passed the First Railroad Rate Regulation Measure and It Was the Product of the Brain of John Sherman.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Heading off a possible larceny of campaign material, Representative Charles E. Townsend, Republican, Michigan, spokesman in the house on railroad rate matters, today startled his Democratic and pleased his Republican brethren by arguing, from facts of history, that William J. Bryan is not father of anti-trust legislation and railroad regulation, and that, therefore, President Roosevelt has not purloined the Nebraskan's policies.

"Every little while I hear some Democrat say that the rate bill," he said, "the anti-trust law and the enforcement of them are of Democratic origin; that Republicans have stolen Democratic thunder; that President Roosevelt, to use a classical expression of Mr. Bryan, has been wearing the latter's clothes. I make the claim hostile and shall dispute that either the rate bill, or the Sherman anti-trust law is Democratic."

Townsend then went over the legislative history of the nation to show that such Republicans as Sumner, Garfield, Grant and Sherman were the real pioneers of railroad rate regulation.

Sherman A Pioneer.

Commenting on the fact that Sherman, a Republican senator from Ohio, introduced the anti-trust law, and that it was passed by a Republican senate and a Republican house, Townsend stated that as compared with Cleveland's administration there have been under the present administration, four times as many bills in equity filed under the anti-trust law; nine times as many indictments found, and seven times as many convictions had, with nine indictment cases still pending.

"The anti-trust law is not of Democratic origin," he declared, "its enforcement is not to Democratic credit.

"But it is by some claimed that the Cleveland administration was not to the liking of the modern Bryan Democracy," he continued. "Mr. Bryan was a member of congress and could have called his party's attention to the need of anti-trust law enforcement. The law was on the statute books and I have looked in vain for a recorded speech or for the record of a resolution delivered or introduced by him on the subject."

Contradicts Foraker.

Township denied that the recent panic was due to the new railroad rate law, as charged recently by Senator Foraker, of Ohio.

"I know of no self-respecting railroad manager who even claims that the rate injured railroad business," he said. "For more than a year the law has been administered and during that time, noone, save those whose wish was father to the thought, has claimed that the efforts of that law were detrimental to honestly conducted railroading."

Before concluding the speaker took a rap at Harriman, saying: "Two classes of railroad men came into being those who builded railroads, like the Vanderbilts, and those who wrecked them, like the Goulds and Harrimans. Railroads affected by the latter class were handled on Wall street by stock gamblers who had no concern for the interests of those people who bought stock as an investment."

ERNEST CAHILL IS CLAIMED BY DEATH

Demise Is the Result of a Very Long Illness.

Richwood, Feb. 3. —[Special.]—Ernest Cahill, aged twenty-seven years, died at the home of his mother, about one mile west of here, Sunday evening shortly after 8 o'clock. Death was due to tuberculosis, of which he had been suffering for the past two years. Last summer he took treatment at the General and Emergency hospital at Marion, having suffered several hemorrhages while there. On his return he went to North Carolina, where he remained three months, but his condition was not bettered, and on his return he failed rapidly. He leaves a wife and two small children. The funeral will be held Wednesday morning from the home of his mother.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

BENNETT BUILDING.

The American Presbyterian board of foreign missions is planning to raise $400,000 in addition to the $100,000 already appropriated for its work in Corea.

THE MARION COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE

Sessions Are Opened in Common Pleas Court Room.

STATE SPEAKERS IN ATTENDANCE

Judge B. G. Young Delivers an Address of Welcome and Eulogizes the Farmer—President G. W. Parks Makes a Fitting Response. An Interesting Address.

Great rosy apples, big golden ears of corn and the finest-looking potatoes that ever came out of a hill—all samples of last year's crops grown in Ohio—formed an exhibit that attracted the attention of many at the annual Marion County Farmer's institute, which opened for a two-day session in the common pleas court-room Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

The attendance was not large, there being a mere handful of farmers present.

G. W. Parks, president of the institute, called the meeting to order. Rev. G. M. Rourke, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, invoked the divine blessing. President Parks then introduced Judge Boston G. Young, who delivered the address of welcome. The judge eulogized the farmer and told of the great American industry of the fields of America in an interesting manner. He was loudly applauded.

President Parks responded in a few well-chosen remarks, then introduced one of the state speakers, D. D. Harsh, of Minerva, Stark county, who spoke on "Intensive Farming." He complimented Judge Young, stating that he believed the judge must know a great deal about farming and that the farmers might consider him one of them.

Holding a great yellow ear of corn so all could see, Mr. Marsh declared that corn was king in this country. "We Americans as a nation form five per cent. of the world's population," he said, "but eighty per cent. of all the corn grown in the world is raised by us Americans. Then why should it not be King Corn in our country?"

In 1906 Ohio was the best corn state in the union as to average, he said, although the average had fallen considerably during 1907.

The speaker took up the breeding of stock and declared that the farmer ought to be ashamed of himself for breeding promiscuously. He declared that successful or intensive farming lies in the breeding of good stock and then knowing how to raise crops for feed.

"How many of you farmers keep your cornfields clean of weeds?" he asked. "You've got to keep the weeds down, you've got to keep the farm shining."

The speaker did not see any reason for the Ohio farmer going abroad to buy fine stock. He declared that one-half of the imported horses were not fit for service. He urged the farmer to make his home surroundings pleasant. "Plant flowers," was his advice. Flowers, he said, would make the children better and make everybody else on the farm happier. "I would rather see a man have a little farm with everything in order than to see a big farm with a conglomeration of tools and stock."

At this point Mr. Marsh took occasion to criticise very severely the farmer who left his farming implements out in the weather to rust and become ruined. He said that he had met one Ohio farmer who never left his plow out in the field over night. He had met another farmer who always took with him to the field a canvass to cover the plow when he went to the house for dinner, in the event of rain. These men were intensive farmers, he said, and they made money.

"Potatoes" was the subject of an interesting address by C. W. Montgomery, a state speaker from Newark. In the first place, to raise a successful crop of potatoes, the speaker said, it was necessary to have loose soil so that the tubers can develop symmetrically. If the land is hard and stoney, he said, then the potato will be rough and pronged. The soil must be of a kind that will hold moisture. Water comes through the roots of the potato plant and evaporates through the leaves. In order for the soil to properly hold moisture it must be cultivated. For this he recommended plenty of sunshine and the cultivator.

Another essential for the successful raising of potatoes, the speaker said, is potash, or fertility that will go down into the soil and around the roots, so as to develop the plant that the fall frosts keep long.

[illegible] o'clock when the [illegible] on [illegible] President Parks announced that the [illegible] speak on [illegible] but [illegible] was [illegible] Parks announced that the [illegible] would [illegible] plenty of questions. His ex-

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FAMOUS PEOPLE

BY FANNIE M. LOTHROP

Photo. by Pach Bros., New York.

GEORGE J. GOULD AND HIS CAREER.

GEORGE J. GOULD, the head of the Gould system of railways, controls 17,000 miles of track, sufficient to run a road three quarters around the earth at the equator. This is but the beginning, seemingly, of the realization of his ambition, for his alliance with Rockefeller gives him a backing that makes the railway magnates fear the outcome of his plans. Within a year his transcontinental system from Ogden, Utah, to Baltimore, Md., has been in full operation and will, without doubt, be the means of restoring to Baltimore her former prestige as a great port of the nation.

Mr. Gould now in his forty-eighth year, handles big enterprises with an ease, a certainty and a grasp of essentials that reveal him as a thoroughly satisfactory follower in the footsteps of his father, from whom he received the beginning of his business training.

His early education was with private tutors and without going to college he entered the world of finance under the watchful chaperonage of his father. At an age when most rich men's sons are busy inventing new ways of being happy and taking post-graduate courses in spending money, George was studying railways, finance, the machinery of a director's room and the manipulation of large schemes and movements as seen from the general's tent, where the full plan of campaign was outlined. Before he was thirty he was a director in many large corporations and one of the powers behind the throne in Missouri Pacific, Manhattan Elevated, Western Union and a number of other companies where his voice and his vote were factors in determining the control of millions.

Heredity, environment and a feeling of responsibility combined with his own hard sense and a singular concentration and energy of purpose helped him to hold and increase the fortune left him by his father.

Mr. Gould is a tireless worker, intensely interested in his business life; but in his hours of rest and recreation at his home in Lakewood, N. J. he puts his whole heart into his polo or his romps with his five children, as if business were only a word in his dictionary, not a factor in his life. His palace in the pines at Lakewood is an architectural dream; realized seemingly by a magic spell in a clearing in the forest. The house is of gray brick in the Renaissance style with treasures of furnishing. The stables, polo grounds, theatre, casino, racing track, swimming pools, sunken garden and marvellous fountain, all designed and carried into execution by the ablest artists, on regal lines of magnificence, make "Georgian Court" one of the finest country houses in America.

enough to ask questions," he said, "but it is not so easy always to answer them so we can understand."

The officers of the institute are: G. W. Parks, president; J. B. Conley, vice president; C. B. Caruther, secretary; Philip Bauer, treasurer; T. E. Andrews, O. S. Anthony and G. W. Doure, executive committee.

Friday Afternoon Session.

The common-pleas court-room was filled at Friday afternoon's session of the Marion County Farmers' Institute. After music and the question box the following committees were named:

Resolutions—Charles E. Caruther, C. L. Bish, F. L. Warner, G. E. Myers.

Nominations—J. B. Conley, Frank Smith, Joseph Killmer, Henry Myers, Frank E. Coon.

D. D. Marsh was the first speaker of the afternoon. His subject was "What Hog Should the Farmer Produce?" As in the morning, Mr. Marsh impressed upon the farmer the necessity of breeding to get the right product in hogs. He declared that the finely-bred hog would thrive more rapidly on the same amount of feed than the hog that has no breeding. He urged the farmers to breed their hogs with care. He denounced the practice so common among farmers to breed their swine until they became what he termed "promiscuous collection of breeds." He gave a number of illustrations on practical and interesting and instructive.

C. W. Montgomery followed Mr. Marsh's speech on the subject, "Soil Conditions Essential to Crop Production." He declared that the same [illegible] were naturally adapted to certain soil and for that reason the farmer ought to study nature. For instance, he illustrated this by saying that in certain sections of the country great oak trees grow, while in other sections elm trees are in great profusion. In [illegible] with corn, he said. The [illegible] peculiarly adapted [illegible] or other grain. To [illegible] know definitely what he has. Next regard he knows to [illegible] use of his farm.

The [illegible] Marion [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] ing. A thorough study of the soil will teach the farmer how to grow his crops. For instance, the farmer plants his timothy on the shallow soil because he knows that clover will not thrive on shallow soil so well.

"The Relation of the Farmer to the Grain Dealer" was the title of an address delivered by C. G. Ritzler. He declared that the relation between the farmer and the grain dealer was somewhat strained. This, he said, was due perhaps more to conditions than the way the farmer marketed his products. He said the farmer would find better results by delivering wheat to the mill fit for flour at all times. He held that the farmer ought not to try to market anything but the best. He argued that if the farmer had an inferior crop of corn or wheat he should make use of it himself and not try to market it. The primary thought of the farmer should be to be careful in the kind of seed he sowed, for, he said, "what you sow you shall also reap."

One of the interesting features of the [illegible] session was a paper by Dr. E. O. Richardson, of this city on "How I Get Eggs in Winter."

In the first place, Dr. Richardson said that he fed liberally, gave his fowls an abundance of fresh air and plenty of exercise. Of these three necessary things to do to make hidly lay in the winter, he said, perhaps the most important is feeding. The great tendency of the poultry raiser is to feed and feed his flock and then overfeed his fowls. Underfeeding is a very serious matter and causes hidly to lay up in fat. Then, too, he said the hen must have plenty of house room. The speaker said he never tried to use any of the much advertised egg feed. He said that he fed oats a great deal because he had found that oats were productive in the way of making hens lay. Another good egg feed, he said, was a mixture of oats, wheat and cracked corn, which he fed in a pan of straw, so that the hen will have to scratch for her livelihood, thus giving her the necessary exercise. Exercise makes the hen healthy and has a tendency [illegible] overeating.

Dr. Richardson also said that he fed his chickens cut alfalfa grass, which he secured [illegible] by pouring over it [illegible] This he feeds to the chickens [illegible] in the morning [illegible]

Their [illegible] largely composed of [illegible] declared that for [illegible] all the pure [illegible] wants to drink. The [illegible] snow in the rain [illegible] for this would [illegible] doctor said with [illegible]

[illegible] was [illegible] the hens from [illegible] Richardson, who [illegible] During the day [illegible] in a place where [illegible] but where it was [illegible] them in the day [illegible]

the same and the same at night. As much as possible he kept his fowls from feeling the effects of the sudden changes in the weather and in consequences there was no checking of the egg supply.

The session adjourned at 3:30 o'clock, following the benediction by Rev. Samuel C. Bates.

In the absence of President G. W. Parks, Vice President J. B. Conley presided.

Friday Night's Session.

In spite of the inclement weather there was a good attendance at Friday night's session which opened shortly after 7 o'clock. Following music Rondon Fisher read "Hurray and I Are On." Wesson Anders then gave a recitation, after which State Speaker D. D. Harsh was introduced and spoke on the subject, "Why Do Boys and Girls Leave the Farm?"

The speaker declared that the desertion of the farms by the boys and girls is gradually passing. When the farmer learns the lesson of placing confidence in his boy and letting him know that he has a propelle ay interest in the farm; when the farmer learns to realize that the farm must be made a pleasant home and that his son is not to be burdened with the labor of the farm at all times; when the farmer permits his son to raise his own little crop and his hogs and cattle; when the mother of the farm allows her daughter the bright privileges of a farm life; when the daughter is made to see the glories and the happiness of a farm home and shows her the glitter of the city is gareat; then the boy and girls won't leave the old farm.

Mr. Harsh said that there were not near so many boys leaving the farm as formerly. He told of some farmers who allowed their boys to raise a sow's litter to big fat hogs, but instead of letting the boys sell them, after having claimed them as their own, the fathers market them and pocket the money. That discourages the youth; he loses interest in the farm, and by and by the boys will go to the city, where they work and earn their own way in the world.

The speaker urged upon the farmer the necessity of keeping the farm in good order, the buildings painted and the machinery in good repair. That teaches the boy the same lesson; he will make a good farmer. Then too, the speaker said that the farmer could not get his boy to stay on the farm when the parent sat around all the time and complained about not making any money. It used to be that the farmer was always complaining about not making money. As long as these complaints are heard the boy will desert the farm.

Guy Fisher gave an excellent address on "Some New Uses of Alfalfa," giving an extended description of the crop and telling how it should be raised. He told of its advantages for feeding stock.

"What Do We Owe to Our Community", was the subject of an address given by C. W. Montgomery. "The principle thing that the farmer owes to his community, the speaker said, is to keep his premises bright and shining, to keep his farm fences up and the weeds pulled out, and the buildings painted nicely. If all the farmers would keep their farms looking spick and span it would increase the value of their land. The rich man, or the investor, buys a place in the country; he fixes it up and makes it an elegant place. What does he do? Why he sells it and doubles the money he invested, said the speaker.

Program Saturday Morning.

It was after 10 o'clock Saturday when President G. W. Parks called the institute to order. The attendance was small, few farmers having braved the storm and ice to come to town.

Rev. David H. Bailey, pastor of the Epworth M. E. church, invoked the divine blessing, and C. W. Montgomery a state speaker, was introduced. He spoke on the subject, "Methods of Making Run Down Land Productive."

Barn manure is one of the great essentials in making run down land productive, he said. He charged his hearers to be careful what kind of manure they used on run down land, because their crops would depend on the kind of manure used to make the land fertile for certain kind of crops. He also advised the growing of clover to enrich the soil.

Frank E. Coon, of Marion township, who was to have followed Mr. Montgomery on an address on "Silo," postponed his talk until that afternoon. Mr. Montgomery was followed by D. D. Harsh, who spoke on "The Farm Horse and How To Produce Him."

By means of a chart he illustrated the points to be carried out in breeding, where the animal should be developed and symmetried. The only way to produce good horses for the farm is in breeding, he said. If you want a trotting horse you've got to breed for a trotting horse and if you walk a big work horse you can't expect to breed for a trotting horse. "You want a horse that can walk," said the speaker emphatically.

C. G. Williams, of the state experiment station, Wooster, who was to have given an address on "Advance Methods in Corn Breeding," could not be present, and Mr. Wilson, of the same experiment station, gave an interesting talk on "The Selection of Corn." He declared that the farmer must bear in mind, if he is to raise a good corn crop, he must first of all select a variety of corn that is adapted to the locality.

The session adjourned about 11:45 until 1 p. m.

Afternoon Session.

Following a two-day session, the Marion County Farmers' Institute adjourned, Saturday afternoon, after adopting resolutions favoring the initiative and referendum, the passage of the Rose local option bill and the parcels post bill as recommended by the postmaster general; legislation for the encouragement of the growth and preservation of timber by exemption from taxation for a period of five years, and laws that will more adequately protect the quail.

The resolutions as presented by the committee composed of Charles E. Uncapher, F. M. Warner, C. L. Bish and George E. Lawrence were unanimously adopted. In connection with the Rose local option bill, the resolutions earnestly urge Senator West and Representative Smith to use their utmost efforts to gain its passage.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

G. W. Parks, president; Frank Gast, vice president; T. E. Andrews, secretary; Philip Bauer, treasurer; J. A. Field, of Caledonia; O. S. Anthony, of Waldo, and John F. Guthery, of Agosta, executive committee.

The court-room was well filled when the final session convened shortly after 1 o'clock. After a solo by Mrs. Lowery Langley, the question box was enjoyed. C. W. Montgomery spoke on the subject, "Leaks on the Farm," followed by A. N. Carmine, whose subject was "Centralization of Schools."

Frank E. Coon spoke on "Silo," telling in detail how to raise it on his Marion county farm.

The program was closed with an address by D. D. Harsh on "How To Get Rich on the Farm."

THAW THOUGHT WHITE WAS GOING TO SHOOT

Declares He Killed Him for Self Protection.

BELIEVES HE WAS INSANE AT THE TIME

Interviewed at Matteawan Insane Asylum and Says That Jerome Made a Great Speech for Him by Admitting the Villainies of Which He Accused White.

New York, Feb. 3.—Charles Summerville, in the New York Evening Journal tonight, quotes Harry K. Thaw as declaring he killed White because he expected him to shoot, and that the question of his wife's former relations with the architect did not enter into the shooting.

Among other things Thaw is quoted as saying:

"I only remember that I was passing out of the Madison Square garden roof that night with my wife and friends, that I suddenly turned and saw Stanford White.

"I am declared to have been insane when I shot White. I must have been. For I certainly never had entertained any such notion in my brain.

"But as I looked toward White that night, never did I believe that such malevolence could be shown on a face as was shown on his. His eyes were on fire with wicked hate of me. His mouth was open, showing all his big teeth in a horrible leer that was aimed at me. His very hair was bristling. I don't remember walking toward him. I only remember that I stared at him and that I did not turn my back because I thought if I did so he would shoot me dead.

"Jerome made a great speech for me. He has admitted that the things that I declared about Stanford White and his crowd were true.

"When I found that I had killed White I had made up my mind that I would probably suffer the death penalty. I knew little of law. When I made up my mind to fight for my life as hard as I could, it was when things were shaped to push me into a madhouse and protect from just exposure the villanies of the gang, the actions of whose chief had driven me insane.

"As to those hideous stories that were circulated about me and which Mr. Jerome, from denunciation of me, seems still to believe, I want to say to the public that they were all lies."

Farm For Sale.

I will offer at public sale Wednesday, February 12, 1908 at one o'clock on the premises of the late Christian Clase farm. This tract of land contains one hundred and sixty-two (162) acres and is located in North Bloomfield township, Morrow county, three and one-half miles southeast of Galion Ohio.

This is a good farm with good buildings, well and cistern, orchard, plenty of timber and running water the year around.

Terms of sale: One-third cash. One-third in one year and one-third in two years; deferred payments to draw interest at the rate of six per cent., or all cash at option of purchaser.

J. C. Bucher, Executor.
30-wky-4t. Galion, O.

KILLS TEN HOGS EVERY MINUTE HE'S ON DUTY

St. Paul German Is Pale and Mild-Mannered.

ANIMALS ARE FOR EXPORT PURPOSES

Adolph Zinert Is Just Completing a Gruesome Record of Five Million Porkers Which Fall Victims to His Keen, Thin Knife—When Not Killing, He's Farming.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 3.—As the climax of an exceptionally heavy run of hogs which has been pouring into the big South St. Paul market for nearly a month, the big Swift plant has broken all records by establishing a new high level of 6,166 hogs killed, dressed and sent to the cooling rooms in ten hours, and a new record of 31,000 hogs killed and dressed in a single week.

Throughout the record day Adolf Zinert, a slender, pale-faced German stood on his platform just in front of the huge death wheel that picks up the swine and sends them to their death, killing slightly more than ten of the animals each minute.

Kinert, who has followed his gruesome occupation for ten years, is just completing a personal record of 5,000,000 hogs dead under the stroke of his thin, keen knife. He is a man of mild and agreeable manner, of considerable education, and during his leisure hours devotes himself with rare enthusiasm to the skillful care of an exceedingly productive fifteen-acre farm near the plant.

The bulk of the dressed meats produced during the present run are for export to England, since the run has embraced a high proportion of prime bacon-type hogs, particularly suited to the English taste. More than sixty per cent. of the present output of the South St. Paul plant is being sent to the seaboard for export, last week's export shipments running to sixty cars.

WHAT CUBA COSTS.

A tilt in the house over an appropriation for the signal corps in Cuba has brought out the fact that the present American occupation has so far cost us $4,000,000.

As governmental expenses run, this sum is not a large one. If it comes out of the Cuban treasury, in the end, the island has bought its peace at a figure ridiculously low. But even if the United States must bear the cost it is not one about which we should grumble. There are thousands of Americans in Cuba who have every title to protection in a time of disturbance. Their property, their lives, are in the care of Washington until it shall please them to transfer their allegiance to the smaller republic. The commerce which civil war was about to paralyze has been enabled to continue, almost without interruption. The tobacco and sugar planting has proceeded. Politicians, being for the time out of jobs, were compelled to turn their energies elsewhere, and these may have played no small part in preserving prosperity.

The greater gain to us, however, has been the protection of our Southern cities against the infection of yellow fever. The American medical officers, with the aid of our army, have seen that the cities are cleaned, the water supply kept pure, the Cubans themselves, however unwilling, compelled to guard against the spread of the deadly germs. Revolution would have seen those precautions taught the islanders after the Spanish war utterly forgotten. In fact, when the army landed it found sanitary measures carried out only perfunctorily.

For $4,000,000 we have, then, saved the South from epidemics, we have saved it from the consequent disorder of business, and we have saved its peace of mind. The price, by any way of reckoning, cannot be made to appear extravagant.—Cleveland Leader.

DON'T GO HOME WITHOUT A STAR.

Whenever you are in Marion on Saturday afternoons, don't go home without a Daily Star. It has 16 to 20 pages of interesting reading matter, enough to last all day Sunday. Two cents per copy of newsboys or at the Star office. 30-wky-tf

The members of the Pittsburg milk exchange want to have the exchange opened again. It has been closed since late in October.

DID YOU KNOW?

FATHER WILLIAM'S INDIAN TEA, gathered in the ROCKY MOUNTAINS, acts directly on the Mucous Membrane, purifies the BLOOD and cleanses the entire system of the microbes and germs of CATARRH, HAY FEVER, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS and COLDS.

To all sufferers of these troubles, we recommend it, believing a course of FATHER WILLIAM'S Medicine will produce better results than any other in the market. Tea or tablet form, 29 cents. Tschanen Bros.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE COUNTY RECORDER FILES HIS ANSWER

He Admits Collection of Fees Amounting to $1,500.

HE DECLARES HIS ACTS ARE LEGAL

The Recorder Cites the Number of Volumes in Use in His Office and Sets Forth the Terms of Contract Made for the Indexing of Records, Court Notes.

County Recorder J. A. Key, through his attorneys, Jacoby & Donithen, filed his answer and cross-petition in the suit of Prosecuting Attorney John H. Clark to recover fees amounting to about $1,500 alleged to have been illegally drawn by Key from the county treasury, presumably, in the court of common pleas.

The defendant admits that he drew the amounts specifically named but declares that his acts were legal and that he was authorized in each instance by the county commissioners. The law covering the subject from the time Marion county was organized is cited to show that nothing had been done illegally.

September 5, 1904, when Key took office, he alleges he found installed plans and methods of keeping and maintaining the indexes to public records that had been in use for many years. The bills presented by him and allowed by the county commissioners in the amounts alleged in the causes of action set forth in the petition, were, it is averred, lawfully presented and paid for indexing 7,206 lots and parcels of lands in the general indexes provided by the revised states of Ohio and authorized by the county commissioners.

Key's answer presents an interesting array of facts about the county recorder's office. It shows the records consist of four volumes of leases, 115 volumes of deeds, seventy-five volumes of mortgages, three volumes of mechanics liens, one record of certificates of wills, one volume of powers of attorneys and two volumes of certificates of discharge of mortgages. These are all in use, making a total of 201 large volumes of instruments affecting about 18,000 separate parcels of real estate in Marion county.

The defendant sets up that he made new and revised general index books, according to the terms of a contract entered into with the county commissioners, and for his services received the sums set forth in the plaintiff's petition, legally paid under the terms of the contract.

In his cross-petition, Key says there is due him on the contract a balance of $91 10 with interest from February 12, 1906. This amount was found to be due him by E. M. Hallsted, state examiner of the bureau of inspection and supervision of public offices.

Key prays that the court will adjudge and decree the indexes mentioned in the examiner's report to be indexes required by law, that the plaintiff's petition be dismissed and that the defendant recover judgment for $91.10 with interest.

An amended answer was filed by the defendant in the suit of Frank G Norton against the Fairbanks Steam Shovel company, Friday, in the common pleas court. The answer sets forth that the defendant company held a note for $300 against the plaintiff prior to the beginning of the action in which he seeks judgment for $291.50 for alleged labor performed. Scofield, Durfee & Scofield represent the defendant.

In the suit of George C. Temple and Charles Weeks, contractors, doing business as the firm of Temple & Weeks, against Anna Fite, Attorney C. C. Fisher, representing the defendant, filed an answer in the common pleas court, Friday morning. A general denial of the plaintiff's allegations are made. This is a suit in which the plaintiffs seek to secure judgment for $125.50 because of the defendant's alleged breach of contract.

A damage suit for $25,000 against the Hocking Valley Railway company, which was scheduled for trial in the common pleas court Monday, was settled out of court late Monday afternoon after having delayed court proceedings practically all day.

The plaintiff was Mary Wilhelmi, of this city, who, through her attorneys, Jacoby & Donithen, brought suit several months ago. The plaintiff alleged that she had been injured for life as a result of an accident which occurred while a passenger of the defendant company. She alleged that on April 6, 1907, while sitting in a car at Logan, another train crashed into the car so violently that she was hurled from her seat. As a result of her injuries both arms have been paralyzed, it was alleged in the petition.

Luke Hines, of Columbus, representing the Hocking Valley, arrived in Marion Monday morning. As the case was about to be impaneled it was intimated that a settlement might be made. There were conferences and conferences. Finally, Mrs. Wilhelmi's attorneys made a last proposition which after several hours' waiting was accepted. The suit was settled for $2,000.

Judge R. G. Young, of the common pleas court, granted a divorce to Bella M. Stump from F. Charles Stump, Tuesday morning.

In her petition, Mrs. Stump charged her husband with gross neglect of duty, failure to provide and desertion. She claimed that in July, 1906, he ran off with another woman and located in Indianapolis, later in St. Louis. They were married in this city, December 12, 1895. They have no children. Mrs. Stump was given $1,500 alimony to be paid in installments of $25 a month.

MISS CONNELL IS OVERCOME BY GAS

Doctor Is Promptly Called in the Case.

Miss Connell, residing at No. 202 Davids street, was overcome by gas at her home just before noon Tuesday. The woman was sleeping in a room where an open gas stove was furnishing the heat. The escaping gas caused her to have a severe headache and as she rose to leave the room, she fell to the floor. Dr. F. M. Baldwin was called and found her to be suffering much from the effects of her experience although her condition was not serious.

WILLIAM REINHART IS A CANDIDATE

Sandusky Man Wants To Go to Congress.

A Sandusky special to the Cincinnati Enquirer of Saturday says:

William Homer Reinhart, president of the Sweet Valley Wine company and of the Sandusky chamber of commerce today announced his decision to seek the Democratic nomination for congress in this the Thirteenth district, to succeed Grant E. Mouser, of Marion. Mr. Reinhart was a candidate two years ago, but was unable to secure Erie, his own county, against D. R. Crissinger, of Marion.

THE CITY ENGINEER FILES HIS REPORT

The Improvements Made During Year.

REPORT IS FILED WITH THE MAYOR

It Shows What Is Done in the Various Lines of Public Improvement During the Year Ending December 31—The Nature, Extent and Cost of the Work.

City Engineer George E. Dwyer has filed with the mayor his report for the year ending December 31.

According to the report the improvements made through his department for the year amounted to $123,109.96. During the year two and four-tenths miles of sanitary sewers were constructed at a cost of $14,097.58. Fifty-one hundredths of a mile of storm water drains were constructed at a cost of $1,867.77. Nine and two-tenths miles of sandstone sidewalks were laid, under fifty-seven contracts, at a cost of $59,025.75. The cost of brick street paving amounting to $70,356 for 39,991 square yards and aside from this about 1,000 square yards were paved on Sharpless court by private parties. The bridge at McKinley park was built at an expenditure of $1,481. The dam and excavation for the lake at the same park cost the city $700.

THE M. E. CHURCH IS BURNED AT DENMARK

Some of the Church Furniture Is Saved.

Adelaide, Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The M. E. church, located two miles east of the county line at Denmark, was burned to the ground, Sunday afternoon, about 4 o'clock.

The fire originated in a flue over an archway and secured a good headway before being discovered by neighbors. Owing to the distance at which water had to be carried, it was useless to make any effort to save the structure. A portion of the church furniture was saved. The blaze occurred about a half hour after the church services. The structure was of frame and valued at $3,000. It was insured for $2,300.

MISS ANNA SMITH DIES NEAR PROSPECT

Is the Last of a Family of Eight Children.

Prospect, Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Miss Ann Smith, who resides about two miles west of this village, died this morning about 10 o'clock. The deceased was the last of a family of eight children and was seventy-five years of age. She had been some time previous to the first of the year been making her home with her sister, Mrs. Sarah B. Gast, who died about a year ago.

The funeral will be held Monday from the brother's home and interment will be made in the Prospect cemetery. Rev. J. H. H. Prosser, pastor of the Methodist church, will officiate.

CUPID FAILS TO GIVE ALL A SQUARE DEAL

Confines Efforts to a Couple of Establishments.

MARION STORES PROVE ROAD TO MATRIMONY

Nine Young Woman in One Store Will Be Married Within the Next Few Weeks—Experience of Young Woman Who Changes Location for Good Luck.

Why Cupid should discriminate in favor of any place of business at the expense of the others is a question that is at present agitating the minds of the young lady clerks in Marion's various big stores. Nevertheless it seems that the young gentleman of scant apparel absolutely refuses to consider the proposition of a "square deal" in the distribution of eligible young man among the members of the fair sex who spend their working hours behind the counters in Marion's up-to-date retail establishments.

A couple of stores are apparently on the direct road to matrimony, while all the rest, according to the girls, should have a sign over the door reading, "All ye who enter here leave hope of men behind, and resign thyself to a spinster existence, with a cat and a canary for life companions."

The young ladies in the less favored stores are growing superstitious regarding the matter, and think that the little blind God with the bow and arrow should be taken in hand by some competent person and spanked until he realizes the error of his ways. They also tell of one case where a girl who had worked for a year or more in one of the "old maid" stores, became frightened and applied for a position in one of the "martimonial bureau" stores with the result that she was a happy wife in less than a year.

From one of the stores where the "advance agent of matrimony" seems to have taken up permanent headquarters, come persistent rumors of budding romances to the number of nine, all of which are expected to blossom into the full bloom of matrimony before the March winds. April showers—tin, linen and genuine—have brought forth the proverbial June roses. The whole store is permeated with the incense of matrimony, and the girls are wearing dreamy expressions, are absent minded and abstracted, but my, oh my, they do look happy.

As far as can be learned eight of the nine couples will make their homes in this city, while the other one will journey to the city of Cleveland and assist Mayor Tom in keeping down the Bd.

WILLIAM EMPTAGE DIES LAST FRIDAY

He Is Quite Well Known in This City.

William Emptage, seventy-five years old, died of a tumorous growth and complications, January 31, at his home just across the county line in Wyandot county.

The deceased was a veteran of the civil war and well known in this city. He is the first of four brothers to pass away.

Mr. Emptage had followed farming all his life. He was a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Marseilles.

The funeral was held from the Methodist church at Marseilles Sunday.

STEPHEN L. AXTEN DIES IN ARIZONA

Funeral Services Are Held in This City.

The funeral service of Stephen L. Axten, forty-eight years old, who died of consumption at Tucson, Arizona, January 24, was held at the home of Mrs. Morton J. Harriman, of Pennsylvania avenue, Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. H. H. Holverstot officiated.

The deceased formerly lived in Marion, having left here ten years ago. He leaves a widow and two children in Kansas.

MRS. JOSEPHINE HESS DIES SATURDAY

Is the Mother of Charles F. Hess of This City.

Mrs. Josephine Hess, seventy-six years old, widow of Florian Hess, died of heart disease and complications at the home of her daughter, Mrs. M. A. Schindler, in Cliffordhe, Friday morning, February 1. Mrs. Hess, the mother of Charles F. Hess, of this city, who left for Cliffordhe, Friday afternoon.

At Country Home.

Miss Margie Bringer entertained a company of her friends at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kinnerson, five miles east of the city, Thursday evening. The evening was given to cards and music and refreshments were served.

Work Progressing.

The work on the new building of D. A. Frank & Company is progressing very nicely and the structure will be ready for occupancy soon. A force of men will begin putting in the fixtures February 10.

YOUNG PEOPLE ARE JOINED IN MARRIAGE

Miss Edna Beaver and Mr. Frank L. Bricker.

Mr. Frank L. Bricker and Miss Edna Pearl Beaver were married, Thursday night, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Beaver, one and one-half miles east of Green Camp.

About sixty friends and neighbors of the young people were gathered at the home to witness the ceremony and the occasion was made a joyous one by the assembly. Rev. C. M. Schaff, pastor of the Reformed church at Prospect, performed the ceremony. The bride and groom will make their home on a farm belonging to the groom's father, which is located near Green Camp.

Seventy-Days Cruise.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Keiler, Master Edmund Keiler and Mrs. Alice J. Harris left Sunday for New York City. Mrs. W. B. Foye left Saturday for the same point. The party will sail from New York on the steamer, "Arabic," February 6. An oriental cruise of seventy days will be made.

DR. C. W. SAWYER IS GRANTED A PATENT

A Brand New Idea in a Filing Case.

BIG DEMAND FOR UNIQUE DEVICE

Dr. Sawyer Invents the File for His Own Use and the Demand for It Is Such That He Finds It Profitable To Secure Patent and Manufacture It.

H. E. Dunlap, patent lawyer, of Wheeling, West Virginia, has reported the recent issue of a patent to Dr. C. W. Sawyer for a patent filing case to be known as a postofile.

About six months ago Dr. Sawyer made one of the files for his own use for filing souvenir pos cards. A number of his friends requested one of the files and it was as a result of this that the originator of the device applied for and was granted a patent on it. Dr. Sawyer's patent is considered one of the most novel and complete filing devices on the market and promises to bring him a neat fortune. He has already secured a market for the sale of the files in Los Angeles and New York, and in the past several days has received over fifty letters from persons who are anxious to purchase it from him or secure the royalty.

The file is made to file 1,000 cards or letters in twenty-two different ways. The cards can be filed geographically, including the different states of the union and the foreign countries and at the same time can be filed so that all of the cards received on one trip or from any one person can be removed at the same time. This fear is accomplished by the use of an indicating rod along the top of the file, this being the device which all are anxious to secure. The file is constructed with eighty guide cards and is considered one of the most improved methods which has been placed on the market. Dr. Sawyer has been made a number of nice offers for the patent, but for the present is not considering any of them as he is marketing the file himself.

Eyes tested and fitted with glasses. Catarrh and deafness successfully treated. Dr. Lunger Huber block. 2-d-wk-tf

F. A. Stengle, optician, S. State St. 210-e&wk

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

A secret is something that a woman doesn't know.

But the trouble-borrowing germ is about the worst.

Men must either boss or be bossed and the latter are married.

Failure is the only thing that any man can achieve without effort.

Even professional snake charmers fight shy of snakes in the grass.

If a man has money to burn his friends will gladly furnish the matches.

Riches have wings, but poverty crawls under the door and abides with us.

A $10 violin in tune turns out better music than a $1,000 piano out of tune.

Is a man justified in telling a few white lies in order to make his wife happy?

Some people try to correct the mistakes of their neighbors by obstructing mistakes of their own.

Sooner or later a woman is surprised to discover that her husband actually knew what he was talking about.

Instead of doing things there are lots of men who just sit around and make a specialty of knowing how they should be done.—Chicago News.

The Rev. Charles E. Marvin of Niles, Michigan, has gone to the Westminister Presbyterian church, Bay City.

"Auntie" Eliza E. Bliss, aged 102, died at Pueblo, Colorado, January 5. She distinctly remembered four American wars.

BLIZZARD STRIKES THE CITY SATURDAY

Streets and Walks Are Covered with Ice.

HIGH WIND MAKES TRAVELING DANGEROUS

People Remain in Doors and the Business of the Merchants Suffers. A Great Day for the Blacksmiths. The Thermometer Takes a Drop to Zero—Clothiers Profit.

The month of February was ushered in with a veritable blizzard, the first really cold snap of the year. During Friday night and early Saturday morning the sleeting and freezing made the walks and streets a glare of ice, while the light snow was blown into drifts, leaving the ice uncovered in most places throughout the city and making traffic dangerous to pedestrians. Only those who had urgent business ventured out of doors and these walked along the car tracks where there were any and on the lawn grade. Most of the store employes and those living some distance from their work took their meals at nearby boarding-houses and restaurants.

In the afternoon the wind increased to such a velocity that the business of the merchants was greatly impaired. About the only class of trade that reaped the harvest were the blacksmiths and clothiers. The blacksmith shops were full from early morning until late at night, many horses being turned away unshod. The blacksmiths without an exception report the biggest day in years. During the afternoon the blizzard shook the windows of houses and bled the snow under the sills. During the evening several delivery wagons were overturned and many of the merchants who were unable to have their horses shod were forced to suspend delivery, while some delivered merchandise by special messengers.

Saturday evening the streets were almost deserted and many of the stores closed before 7 o'clock. During the evening the attendance at the various places of entertainment barely covered the expense of running. About the only merchants to profit by the weather were the clothing dealers, one of these reporting that his business Saturday night was the largest of any Saturday night since the first of the year. In one case a sale of clothing to one customer amounted to $80.

During Saturday night Old Boreas got in his work and the thermometer dropped to zero, according to Dr. E. H. Raffensperger, official weather observer, while other thermometers showed as low as two degrees below. But few people ventured out Sunday, this fact being noticeable in the small attendance at the churches Sunday morning and evening.

UNTIMELY DEATH OF MRS. EMMA C. RISCH

Death Comes Very Unexpectedly Sunday.

Emma Catharine Risch, twenty-one years old, wife of William Risch, a farmer, died of congestion of the lungs and the brain, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at her home, three miles north of the city.

Mrs. Risch had been suffering of a cold for some time. Tuesday she came to the city and did some shopping. Saturday evening she became suddenly worse and took to her bed. She rose at 10 o'clock Saturday night and, returning to bed, became unconscious at midnight. She never regained consciousness.

The deceased was a bride of little more than a year, having been married a year ago last Christmas. She was formerly Miss Trefz, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Trefz, of this city.

In addition to her husband and her parents, Mrs. Risch is survived by four sisters and two brothers. They are Mrs. Edward Hecker, Mary, Alfreda and Edith Trefz and Frederick and Louis Trefz.

The funeral service was held at the house at 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon and a second service at the German M. E. church at 2 o'clock, Rev. C. E. Buerkle officiating. Burial was made in the Marion cemetery.

COMPLAINTS MADE TO HUMANE OFFICER

The Ill Treatment of Horses by Drivers.

Numerous complaints have been made to the Marion County Humane society with regard to people driving overloaded horses over the icy and slippery pavements. Humane Agent Fish has been busy since Saturday sending many drivers to blacksmith shops with their horses.

Monday morning, a woman living on West End, notified the humane officials of an unusual case. She said that a horse hitched to a wagon loaded with three barrels had fallen twice on the slippery pavement on West Center street and that each time the driver had whipped it mercilessly while the animal was prostrated. Finally the horse was able to go down a side street with its load with the driver still whipping it. Officer Fish was unable to locate the inhumane driver.

Old Coughs

Keep in close touch with your family doctor. No medicine was ever made that could take his place. Trust him at all times.

Old coughs, desperate coughs, rasping coughs, extremely perilous coughs, coughs that shake the whole body. It takes a strong medicine, a doctor's medicine, to master such coughs. A great many people rely on Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

PET WATER SPANIEL SAVES HIS MASTER

Albert St. Germain Has a Narrow Escape.

DOG AROUSES THE MEMBERS OF FAMILY

Scratches on Door Until Attention Is Attracted to Unconscious Man, Who Is Overcome by Gas and Is Almost Dead When Found by His Wife—Is Recovering.

"Sport," a pet water spaniel, saved his master, Albert St. Germain, fifty-six years old, from death by gas asphyxiation, Tuesday. The dog's scratching on the stairway door awakened one of the children, who called to Mrs. St. Germain, and the latter upon going down stairs found her husband unconscious. She herself was almost overcome, but managed to throw open the doors and windows. She left the stairway door open and the gas fumes, rushing upstairs rendered the five children deathly sick, the condition of three of them being serious for a time.

Returning home about 10 o'clock Monday night, Mr. St. Germain lighted the gas stove in the sitting room. After smoking his pipe he lay down on a couch to rest a few minutes before retiring and fell asleep with the gas burning a strong pressure. The doors to the room were all closed. How long Mr. St. Germain had been unconscious from the effects of the gas is not known, but Dr. Robert Ramroth, who was summoned, says that he would have been dead within five minutes after being found by his wife. Dr. Ramroth is inclined to believe that, in addition to the burnt gas fumes, Mr. St. Germain must have suffered from the lack of oxygen as the room was intense from heat when Mrs. St. Germain reached her husband's side about 5 o'clock Tuesday morning.

That the gas fumes were strong is evidenced by the fact that three of the children, Clarence, Ray and Vincent, sleeping upstairs, were partially overcome when the stair door was thrown open. Two other children were also made sick and none of the family was able to eat breakfast.

Mr. St. Germain is confined to his bed, but he is believed to be out of danger.

114 SALOONS GO OUT OF BUSINESS IN 1908

That Is the Record of the Year in Buckeye State.

Forty-Eight of the Eighty-Eight Counties of the State Show Decrease—Half Tax for the Year Amounts to $1000,659.41.

Columbus, O., Feb. 4.—There were 114 fewer saloons in Ohio January 1, 1908, than on January 1, 1907. This was shown by the semi-annual Dow tax settlement of county auditors with State Auditor W. D. Guilbert, completed Tuesday. Up to two years ago there was annually shown a large increase in the number of saloons in the state. The $1,000 tax law and other temperance measures turned the tide and they have since been decreasing. Harrison, Highland and Morgan are the only counties having no saloons.

Of the 5,419 saloons in the state, 5,353 are located in the five large counties of Cuyahoga, Hamilton, Lucas, Franklin and Montgomery. Cincinnati, long famed for its beer-drinking population, has been passed by Cuyahoga in the number of saloons, showing 1,756 to Cuyahoga's 2,078.

Forty-eight of the eighty-eight counties showed decreases in the number of saloons.

There was paid for the half year begining January 1, 1908, a total liquor tax of $1,000,659.41.

Cuyahoga county derives for the half year for local revenue from its saloons $709,859.42; Hamilton $587,371.15; Lucas $210,197.78.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The stockholders of the Marion Department company held their annual meeting Monday night at the office of the company. A report of the year's business was read. The report was very gratifying to all the stockholders. The company feels that it will be better able to serve the people during the coming year than ever before.

Very Hard Fall.

Mrs. W. L. Howard, of north State street, slipped on the ice in front of her home, Sunday afternoon, and in falling sustained a severe injury to her hip. The injury will confine her to the house for some time.

Looks Well Wears Well

Sherwin-Williams Floorlac is a specialty for staining and varnishing at one operation, new, old or previously painted floors. Imitates the most expensive woods.

Floorlac wears well, is decorative, and is especially pleasing when used as a border around rugs.

We sell it.

Ammann

West Center St.

Ladies' Patent Colt, Lace and Button, Regular $4.00 Grade SHOES Special at $2.98.

PETTY & STARR.

Diamond Rings

Diamonds in combination with Rubies, Emerals, Pearls, Turquoise and Opals—We have hundreds of them in all the late style settings. Many of them very elaborate, many chaste and simple, all the very purest and perfect stones—

G. W. BOWERS.

JEWELER. OPTICIAN.

Warm Winter Goods.

Don't suffer with the cold when a little money will buy what you need here. Below are a few samples of how we are selling first-class goods. COMPARE.

Warm lined mittens, per pair 10c
Extra heavy mittens, per pair 15c
Leather palm mittens, 50c values, per pair 25c
Knit driving mittens, pair 50c, 25c
Muleskin leather mittens, pr., 25c
Golf gloves, per pair, 15 and 25c
Wool socks, 25c grade, pair. 15c
Extra heavy socks, 3 pairs for 25c
25 and 35c underwear reduced to 19c
50c underwear reduced to.... 39c

THE ARK.

145 and 147 South Main Street.

NELSONS.

AMETHYSTS—The February Birth Stone.

If you have a birthday present to purchase this month let it be a **Ring or Brooch Set with Amethysts**

We show many settings of these beautiful stones.

NELSON & SONS.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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The "David Harum" of Politics

Personal Side of Joseph G. Cannon, Who William J. Bryan Prophesies Will Be the Next Republican Nominee For President—Self Made Man With a Big Heart and a Delightful Personality.

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.

THE Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, speaker of the house of representatives, uncle to all the United States and some outlying dependencies and who will be the next Republican nominee for president, according to a prophecy by William J. Bryan, is known as the "David Harum" of politics. He was born of Quaker ancestry, a fact which would not be suspected from his language, but which is faintly hinted at by his whiskers. These hirsute adornments, which were once as fiery as their owner's expletives and waved in the forefront of battle like the bright oriflamb of war, are now as white as those of a billygoat, which pugnacious animal Uncle Joe resembles in other ways.

Mr. Cannon is past seventy, but does not believe in the Osler theory. No man past seventy does. All the converts of that doctrine are under sixty and are liable to a sudden change of faith on passing that crucial birthday. Uncle Joe does not look seventy, does not feel seventy and does not act seventy. As a man is only as old as he looks, feels and acts, Cannon should call the almanac by a shorter and uglier name and send it to join the president's gallery of liars. This act would so add to his popularity among all women past thirty that it would certainly land him in the White House. Besides, it would be carrying out one of the policies of the administration and might even divide the Taft support from that quarter.

Has No Use For Osierism.

So vigorously does the speaker object to being Osierized that he takes the thing seriously and makes an argument against it. When asked if he was ready to be chloroformed according to the Osler formula, Uncle Joe indignantly replied:

"The ablest, the most learned, the most forceful leader the Democratic party has had in my time or any other time was Samuel J. Tilden. Why the Democratic party today would be glad to take up the cadaver of Tilden and hail it as a leader."

"And how old was Tilden?" some one asked.

"About a thousand, wasn't he?" replied the speaker. "Anyhow, he was over sixty."

There is at least this much to be said in Uncle Joe's favor. He is old enough to run for president if he wants to. He is not barred by youthfulness, neither is there any danger of his being referred to as the boy orator of '96, although nearly seventy-two, he is not as old as Gladstone and Disraeli were when they were yet great parliamentary leaders, as Von Moltke and Bismarck when they whipped France and united Germany, as Lord Roberts and Paul Kruger when they led their troops to sides in the Boer war, as Oliver Wendell Holmes when he did some of his best work or as Henry Cabot Lodge is now when he returned to earth to run for vice president.

One of the reasons that the speaker has been able to live to be hale and hearty and frisky at seventy-two, when the grim reaper of death came to demand with characters that are not half so picturesque of their youth, is that he has been able to prove an alibi. He was not running for office, he was not playing poker, swearing off or acting as bank president or member of congress, none of which can be ascribed as exactly a saint's occupation.

There are two reasons, one physical, the newspaper cartoon, and the other by nature. The cartoonist always has a very large ear to his model, generally pointed as nearly straight out as possible, somewhat accentuated now and then by gesticulations in speaking like an excited jumping jack, sits on the small of his back, with his feet on a desk, cusps people on the look and delight them with risque tales, looks like a jaggers old farmer by day and dresses and goes to banquets like a plutocrat by night, uses some expletives that can be printed and others that cannot, is very attentive to the ladies, runs for offices, dances jigs and does all the supposed things that men of seventy are not supposed to do and generally exhibits himself in a rather interesting but perfectly irresponsible manner.

"Darn Poor Job at It."

This is the Cannon manufactured by the reporters. The other the one he said he made himself and "did a darn poor job at it"—bears a remote likeness to this caricature, but that is about all. It is the difference between a cartoon and a half tone. The original has the general run of features and expression ascribed to him, it is true, but with the emphasis differently placed. The caricature italicizes the peculiarities, while the real portrait brings out the underlying fineness and beauty of character. Mr Cannon has most of the idiosyncrasies that are charged to him and perhaps a few more, but they are not all of him. Indeed, they are but a small part, and the superficial part at that.

Cannon, like most men of his type, is better than he is painted—is better than he paints himself—for it is the habit of such men to caricature themselves quite as much as the newspapers caricature them. Nor do they affect the pose. It is spontaneous, yet it does them injustice. In the old phrasing they put the worst side out. They wear a comic mask, which has but a grotesque likeness to their own true features.

SPEAKER CANNON AND MISS HELEN CANNON.

Many things account for this tendency of some men to show their worst, or at least their toughest, aspect to the public. Hatred of sham is perhaps the most potent. They so despise the Pharisee, the chap with the holier than thou attitude; they so abominate the charlatan, the prig and the fop, that they go to the other extreme. They so want to be genuine that they prefer to seem less good than they are rather than more.

Likes to Be One With All Men.

Another reason for the exterior affected by a man of the Cannon mold is that he desires to seem as he likes his fellows. He does what the rest do not so much because he wants to act forbidden fruit or even because he wants to curry favor, but merely through a sense of brotherhood and good fellowship. It is an aspect of the democratic attitude and the highest moral perhaps, a spirit that must be recognized. With most men who are ruled by this impulse it is but dimly recognized or is entirely unconscious. By the keen mind of Abraham Lincoln, however, who had the same characteristics I have mentioned, this was clearly seen and stated. He said nothing could be very wrong that was done by a lot of the people who drove cattle slowly and took much time, but who got there, and he did not want to be perpetually hurried. It is a [illegible] men, not to be separate to them in any [illegible] who is the core [illegible] as real as any [illegible] our time. It would be well for those actuated by the same democratic spirit to follow in his footsteps.

Perhaps the most immediate influence in shaping men of the Jackson and Lincoln school, to which those of the Cannon and Tillman type belong in lesser degree, is that of early environment. Lack of college education, too, has something to do with it. Your average college man, with a few exceptions, may be said for it, has a monotonous tendency to reshape all men by the same pattern at least outwardly. The award men is something that even colleges cannot entirely deprive of individuality. Conformity kills manhood and civilization. There is no species of sameness so deadly as that of character. God made souls, and he made them different. Higher education is a great thing, but it would be still greater if it held too much reverence lightly to interfere with these God made differences in the souls of men.

Joseph G. Cannon was fortunate enough to escape this ironing out process that polishes all men into a semblance of each other. He made himself, and even if he did do "a darn poor job" he at least preserved his individuality. The unique result is as delightful as a breath from prairie or mountain after months of the depressing air of the city.

Samples of His Stories.

Cannon's stories are not as famous as those of Lincoln, but he tells quite as many of them, and they are of the same quality, smacking of the soil and partly driving home some point. Here are a few samples that are good, even if not all new:

It has always been the custom of speakers to bow to the secretary of the senate when that functionary appears with a message from the august upper body. When Uncle Joe was informed by his coachers that he must make a great bow on these occasions, he balked. He said he did not bow to the senate and would not bow to its secretaries.

In this matter, however, he was hardly practicing reciprocity, for Cannon is the one speaker that has made the senate bow to him on several occasions.

On a Washington street car crowded to suffocation, after the well known manner in which our public service corporations herd and jam the American people, a big man in trying to get out stepped on several persons, jammed others into the corners and disarranged the hats and clothes of several more. Uncle Joe was slammed up against a window.

After the cyclone had passed the sage of Danville mildly inquired as to the identity of the big man who had maintained his rights even though he did have to walk over everybody else.

"Senator Clay of Georgia," he was informed.

"Well," said Uncle Joe, "he must think that his getting out is guaranteed by the constitution."

When the speaker once refused to talk to the reporters, one of the bolder of the scribes said:

"Well, Mr. Speaker, I am going to wire tonight that your course will be"— But he got no further.

"My boy," said Cannon affectionately, but firmly, "I don't mind saying things occasionally, but I draw the line on having to edit what you say."

Neat Reply to a Landlady.

In a country hotel in Illinois Mr Cannon was so unfortunate as to upset his coffee and was soundly berated by the landlady. He said nothing, and at the next meal she returned to the attack, remarking that it was a good thing for him the coffee did not stain her cloth.

This was too much for your Uncle Joseph, who rather hesitatingly and meekly replied:

"Use more beans, madam. You'll have to stain your coffee before you can expect to stain your cloths."

When Reed was speaker and Uncle Joe was at the head of the appropriations committee, a friend one day accosted him:

"Joe, I hear you are a bigger man than the speaker."

"Oh, no!" replied the sage of Danville. "You do me too much honor. Do you want to dethrone Christ?"

Uncle Joe's detestation of a pessimist is "a fellow that goes around looking for thorns to sit on."

Long In Congress.

Joseph G. Cannon was born in North Carolina in 1836. His parents removed to Indiana soon after his birth, where his father, who was a physician, took an active and at one time a perilous part against slavery. The boy clerked in a store, received a common school education, studied law and was admitted in Illinois, where he was soon elected state attorney of Vermilion county, serving seven years. He was chosen to congress in 1873, where he has served continuously ever since, with the exception of two years. For six years he was head of the appropriations committee, in which capacity he drafted the bill appropriating $50,000,000 for the Spanish war, the first formal declaration of hostilities. He is now serving his third term as speaker.

Mr Cannon is a bachelor. He is said is fairly wealthy, having a fine residence at Washington and [illegible] Mrs Cannon has long been dead, and his establishments are presided over by a daughter, Miss Helen, Uncle Joe of late years is become a society man.

Is Bryan a prophet? Will Cannon be the next Republican nominee for president? The [illegible] writer would not [illegible] on that point. On the other hand, he would have [illegible] Cannon for most of the [illegible] congress, who are generally [illegible] in their states, [illegible] to those who see facts in Washington [illegible] tive are never affected.

BRAIN PUZZLERS FOR THE SCHOOL TEACHERS

What Applicants for Certificates Must Answer.

STATE COMMISSIONER PREPARES QUESTIONS

A Test of the Qualifications of Those Who Would Wield the Ferule in the Public Schools for the Education of the Coming Generation. The Question List.

Following is the list of questions as prepared under direction of the state commissioner of public schools, and submitted at the county examination for teachers Feb. 1 for elementary school certificates:

GRAMMAR.

1. Punctuate and capitalize the following:

very different from these was the pun uttered on a certain occasion by curran a friend hearing some say curosity for curiosity exclaimed how that man murders the language not quite murders said curran he only knocks an i on it.

2. What is inflection? What does inflection mark in a noun, and what in a verb?

3. Write a sentence containing the different parts of speech (except the interjection) and designate each part by its appropriate name.

4-5. Analyze the following sentence:

Forth into the forest straightway
All Alone walked Hiawatha
Proudly, with his bows and arrows.

6-7. Parse the italicized words in the following:

Shut in from all the world without,
We sat the clean *swept hearth about,*
Content to let the north wind *roar*
In baffled rage at pane and *door,*
While the red logs *before* us beat
The frost line *back* with tropic heat.

8. Correct the following and give reasons:

(a) This scanty data is all we have.
(b) They always entered school together every morning.
(c) Either study or play are at your option.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

Questions 5-10 are based on Keith's "Elementary Education."

1. "It is the duty of every teacher to *know how* to do his work, and also to *know why* he does it in one way rather than in another." What does the foregoing suggest in regard to the qualifications of a teacher?

2. Make several suggestions as to how morals may be taught apart from so-called religious instruction.

3. Discuss the maxim, "The minimum of punishment is the maximum of excellence."

4. What is the "Minimum Salary Law"?

5. What is the literal meaning of *recitation?*

6. What should the recitation be?

7. How do the command and polite request differ in manner and effect?

8. What is the fundamental use of the question? What are the pdagogical objections to *direct* questions?

9. What is required of the teacher in order to be successful in his use of questions?

10. What principle should control the assignment of lessons?

ARITHMETIC.

1. Define multiple, common divisor, mixed number, list price, letter of credit.

2. (a) Simplify:

$(3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{3} - 5\frac{1}{4} \times 6\cdot7) \div$
$(3\frac{1}{2} - 4\frac{1}{3} \times .7\ 26 \div .7 \text{ of } 4\frac{1}{3})$

(b) Find the exact decimal which when multiplied by .3008 will produce 111.672.

3. How many men will be required to cultivate a field of 77 acres in 5½ days of 10 hours each, if one man can cultivate 77 square yards in 9 hours?

4. Find the amount of the following bill of lumber, price being given by the thousand feet, board measure:

18 pieces 3 in. x 4 in. and 20. ft. long at $14

25 pieces 4 in x 6 in and 16 ft. long, at $12.

12 pieces 7 in. x 5 in. and 20 ft. long, at $18

5. An estate was so divided that A's share was to B's share as 1 is to 5. If A received $2400 more than B, what was the value of the estate.

6. Find the per cent of commission on a purchase of the gross cost is $2,048.51, the commission $87.50, the cartage $20 and other charges $1.21

7. A wholesale dealer offers cloth at $2.40 per yard subject to a discount of 25%, 20% and 5%. How many yards can be bought for $492.36?

8. What principal will, at 7%, simple interest, gain $55.65 in 1 yr 6 mo. 6 da.?

GEOGRAPHY.

1. What is a map? Why, in a map on Mercator's projection, does Greenland appear about as large as South America?

2. What is the latitude of a place? How do you know that the earth rotates?

3. Name five countries that produce coffee and what [illegible] ation

4. State one of the natural [illegible] that have retarded the civilization of China

5. What form of government has each of the following: [illegible] Brazil, Turkey, Germany, Japan and Portugal

6. What of the United States is engaged in each of the following products: gold, copper, iron, petroleum and lead

7. Give the location, name the principal [illegible] and tell something about the [illegible] of Cuba, of Japan

8. Describe the voyage of a vessel from New York to Hong Kong, through the [illegible] canal. How many degrees [illegible] starting point [illegible] United States [illegible]

Francisco, is compelled to travel before turning its course toward the north? (Approximate answer only required.)

9. If one should sail due east from Charleston, S. C., what country would he reach? If one sailed due west from San Francisco?

10. What important facts in geography may be taught by out-of-door lessons where a school-house is located in a hilly region?

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. What is the function of the skeleton? Give the composition of bone.

2. Name the parts of the alimentary canal, and mention the various digestive glands attached to it.

3. Describe the blood, tell how it is distributed and give its functions.

4. Explain how the lungs are filled with air, and tell how the air is expelled.

5. How is the waste and wear of the body made up?

6. What is hunger? Should one eat between meals? Why or why not?

7. What is asphyxia? How is the color of the surface of the body affected by it?

8. How is each side of the heart divided? Name the cavities and give the course of the blood through them.

9. Give the general plan of structure of any organ of special sense.

10 How do alcohol and tobacco affect the skin?

UNITED STATES HISTORY AND CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

1. Make a list of five books, not text-books, that you would like to have in your school library for work in history, and give two reasons for your choice of each one of the books in the list.

2. Give a brief account of the colony with which John Winthrop was prominently identified.

3. State what disposition of territory in North America was made by the Treaty of Paris, 1763.

4. Give two results of the invention of the cotton gin. Name two provisions of Jay's treaty.

5. What was Mason and Dixon's line? What provision continued this line to the western boundary of the country.

6. Name four men associated with the exploration and settlement of the western states.

7. In what way were the following questions settled: The right of a state to secede? The Alabama Claims? Extension of Slavery in the territories?

8. What new problems were presented to the government as a result of the Civil War? How were they settled?

9. Name three admirals of the United States navy and state with what event you associate the name of each.

10. How many members are there in the United States Senate? How is this number determined?

READING.

Examiners will conduct an oral examination in reading.

LITERATURE.

1. Name the most important work of Chaucer, of Milton, and of Dickens.

2. Discuss the character of Brutus in Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

3. Who were the important poets of the Revolutionary Period in American history? What did each write?

4. What use would you make of fiction? Of biography? Give a good example of each and state its value.

5 Name two of Hawthorne's stories suitable for study in the elementary school.

6. Outline your plan of studying a poem.

7. Name two poems suitable for study in the elementary schools by each of the following: Longfellow, Poe, Bryant, Whittier, Emerson.

8. What can be said about the ancestry of Oliver Wendell Holmes?

9. Name five poems and two works in prose by Holmes.

10. Quote at least one complete stanza from each of two of Holmes's poems, and tell from what your quotations are taken.

WRITING.

For this branch examiners will grade the manuscript in orthography.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

1. What is the distinction between the name and the power of a letter?

2. Write words using the different sounds of oo, th, g, c.

3. Rewrite the following abbreviations and opposite each write the word or words for which it stands: et al., i. e., A. B. Md., Va.

4 Syllabify, mark the accent, and indicate by the proper diacritics, the correct pronunciation of the following: mischievous, admirably, infamous, finance, wreaths

5-10 spell the following words to be pronounced by the examiner. Mackerel, tyrannize, villain, surly, siphon, Wyoming, sacrilegious, tragedy, loathe, prison; gangrene, clique, gauge, disease, vitrate; labyrinth, lever, offal (refuse), cede (to give up), business; grate (range of bars), separate, insurgents, controlling, choose; Missouri, inaugural, a sleigh ride, shell of a mussel, Milwaukee.

HIS HEART TO HEART TALK.

Senator Charles W. Fulton of Oregon was a "stumper" whose methods were effective. He would begin like this:

"Well, I must say I'm disappointed at this crowd! Look at all the ugly men? Not a good looking man in the whole convention. How does it happen that such a lot of misshapen features on the masculine side have been able to attract so many beautiful female partners? Here I've been a bachelor for 40 years, but if I had known you fellows could do as well as you've done, I'd never have been a bachelor for 15 minutes!" etc.

By this heart to heart method he placed himself on the best of terms with his hearers and then took a dive into politics. The joke of it all was that his wife was probably sitting in the audience listening to his remarks. —Cleveland Leader.

BOSS BROWN OF TOLEDO ARRANGES HIS TICKET

Wade H. Ellis Is Boomed for Lieutenant Governor.

W. G. Denman, of Toledo, Former State Representative, Is the Brown Candidate for Attorney General. Brown's Hardest Fight.

Columbus, O., Feb. 8.—Mayor Brand Whitlock Brown, Toledo boss and Taft leader in Ohio, is credited with a partial slate for nomination by the state convention.

Brown's candidates are:

For lieutenant governor—Wade H. Ellis, present attorney general.

For attorney general—W. G. Denman, of Toledo, former state representative and former city solicitor of Toledo.

For clerk of the supreme court—T. J. Edwards, clerk of the Allen county courts and the only Republican ever elected to the post.

The Brown slate, known and discussed generally by politicians today, will meet strong opposition.

Warren Thomas, of Trumbull, will not surrender to Denman without a fight. The selection of Edwards, of Lima, means a throw down for Joseph Obermayer, of Cincinnati, now acting supreme court clerk.

Brown's hardest fight will be made for Denman, who has been a supporter for years of the Brown machine in Toledo.

BY A BACHELOR.

The best way for a homely girl to improve her looks is to inherit a lot of money.

It's a mighty good christian that can bump his shins on a rocking chair and keep his mouth shut.

There's hardly anything makes a man madder with his wife than for him to run cold water in his bath when he thought he turned the faucet for warm.

The trouble with having a good-looking maid in the house is she gets made with the head of it if he doesn't notice her, and his wife gets madder if he does.—New York Press.

FARM FOR RENT OR SALE—81½ acres with good buildings, adjoining Green Camp. Apply to W. M. Muntsinger, Marion, Ohio. 55-g-wk-1

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Aurore Cramner, vs. Harry Cramner, et al. In Court of Common Pleas, Marion County, Ohio. Case No. 1188.

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Appraised at Fifteen Hundred ($1500.00) Dollars.

Terms of sale: Cash on day of sale.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 6th day of January, A. D. 1908.

E. B. BROWN, Sheriff M. C. O.
By A. C. Johnston, Deputy.
L. E. McNeal, Plaintiff's Attorney.
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Plaintiff's Attorney.
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ACQUITTED OF MURDER

Jury Holds Thaw Insane at Time of the Crime.

THE COURT COMMITS HIM TO MATTEAWAN

Sentence Is Subject to His Possible Recovery.

PRISONER TURNS TO A GHASTLY HUE

Drops Jaunty Air When Verdict Is Announced.

Littleton Is Plainly Elated but Prevents His Associates from Becoming Jubilant—The Court Gives Attorneys for Defense an Opportunity To Prepare a Writ of Habeas Corpus To Forestall Thaw's Immediate Committment to the Asylum for the Criminal Insane—Evelyn Greatly Affected Although She Maintains Her Composure, While the Mother of the Prisoner Faints, When They Hear the Court's Order—No Demonstration Permitted.

HARRY K. THAW IS TAKEN TO MATTEAWAN

New York, Feb. 1.—Harry K. Thaw was taken to Matteawan at 4:39 this afternoon. After a conference between Littleton, O'Reilly and Peabody, Justice Dowling was notified that counsel would not oppose his order sending Thaw to Matteawan. Under the law of New York the commitment of Justice Dowling holds with full force and could only be fought by a habeas corpus proceeding, which would necessarily have to be brought before an associate justice. This would be a hard proposition to fight inasmuch as supreme court justices are loath to supercede writs of their fellows. However, it is entirely possible to begin a proceedings to secure Thaw's freedom immediately after the doors of the asylum close upon him. This is understood to be the present plan of counsel.

Thaw Is Acquitted.

New York, Feb. 1.—Harry Thaw was acquitted of the murder of Stanford White shortly after noon today, the grounds being insanity. Immediately after the jury had returned its verdict, Justice Dowling committed the prisoner to the asylum for the criminal insane at Matteawan, subject to his possible recovery.

The jury had been out twenty-five hours, almost to the minute, and it is said to have taken in the neighborhood of a dozen ballots before reaching a verdict. The next to the deciding ballot is reported to have stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction, in some degree of murder less than the first. During the argument following this ballot one of the three holding out came over for acquittal and the other two men capitulated.

Evelyn Thaw, wife of the prisoner and Josiah Thaw, his brother, were in the court-room at the time the verdict was received. Mrs. William Thaw, mother of the prisoner, was at her hotel where the word was telephoned her. It is said she fainted upon hearing the verdict.

Thaw Smiles Broadly.

Upon the jury stating that they had reached a verdict Thaw was told to rise. He did so and the finding of the twelve men that he was "not guilty on the grounds of insanity" was read to him. Thaw smiled broadly and resumed his seat, turning to smile at his wife and brother, who returned his greeting.

Jerome and Littleton each sought to gain the floor, but Justice Dowling waved them down and before new argument could be offered by either side, announced that he would commit the prisoner to Matteawan at once. Thaw was then taken back to the Tombs to await the further action of the court, which will not be taken until next week. In the meantime, Attorney Littleton will seek to have the prisoner committed to some private sanitarium and it is probable will later ask for an insanity commission before which he will seek to prove Thaw's present sanity.

Justice Dowling looked more worn than did any of the jurors as he took his seat on the bench. There were great dark rings under his eyes and he looked deadly tired.

"There must be no demonstration," he said, "and the court officers will at once arrest any person who disturbs the court-room when this verdict is announced."

Prisoner Seems Confident.

Clerk Penny, arising, shouted: "Harry K. Thaw to the bar."

Thaw hurried in, his overcoat over his arm and his entire demeanor was that of a man sure of his ground. As he sat down he leaned over toward his attorney, Dan O'Reilly, and the latter, patting him on the back, whispered: "It's all right, old man, brace up. We win."

There was no smile on Thaw's face. He looked heartbroken, and watching the twelve men who held his fate in their hands, looked more like a man of one hundred than a man of thirty-three. Justice Dowling motioned to Clerk Penny and the latter asked the usual constitutional question: "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed on your verdict?"

Foreman Gremmels was on his feet in an instant.

"We have," he said, "we find that this defendant, Harry K. Thaw, is not guilty on the ground that he was insane at the time he killed Stanford White."

As the word left the foreman's lips, Thaw turned for a single instant and smiled at his wife. The effort was a sickly one, but Evelyn smiled back as best she could. The prisoner's face was ghastly pale, his eyes were staring and a cold sweat had broken out on his brow. Evelyn sat in her chair as if transfixed.

There was a look of expectancy on her face as Foreman Gremmels arose and she leaned forward in her chair tense with nervousness. As Gremmels spoke she gave a little sigh and sunk in her chair, her features relaxing into the faintest smile.

Littleton was plainly elated but his quick glance at his two colleagues checked them as they started to rise to congratulate Thaw. Immediately the court began speaking. He said:

The Court Talks.

"This jury has acquitted this defendant on the grounds of insanity. It is not within the province of this court to discharge this defendant. The entire testimony in this case indicates that Harry K. Thaw has been, and now is a sufferer from 'manio-depressive' insanity. This form of disease has been explained to this court and jury as a disease of the mind which is well nigh incurable. Dr. Wells and the other physicians who have testified in this case have declared that there is no way a further outbreak can be diagnosed. Not only is this so, but it has been stated that the disease takes on certain dangerous forms.

"For instance, there are manical outbursts during which the subject may attack and kill his fellows. There are also depressive forms during which the sick person may kill himself.

"Therfore, upon all of the testimony in this case, this court is satisfied that a grant of freedom to this defendant would be dangerous to the community at large. The court therefore orders that in the interest of public safety this defendant be committed to the Tombs and from there transferred to the state asylum for the insane at Matteawan."

Justice Dowling then announced that he would remain at the court until 3 o'clock this afternoon, in order to give the attorneys for the defense an opportunity to prepare a writ of habeas corpus or take any other action they desired to forestall Thaw's commitment to Matteawan.

As Justice Dowling concluded, Littleton was on his feet.

"If it please the court," he said, "we would respectfully petition that the order in this case be handed down at once. We desire to consider it, but I would also ask that a stay be granted so that I may confer with my client."

"There will be no action in these premises," was the reply "before the first of next week. That should be time enough."

"The defense is satisfied," said Littleton.

Justice Dowling at once thanked the jury for its good work. He declared that it had discharged an arduous duty manfully and stated that he would discharge it with the thanks of all concerned. He then ordered that it be conveyed back to the Hotel Knickerbocker for luncheon, after which, the twelve men were permitted to return to their homes.

Evelyn Restrained.

Evelyn Thaw, shaking in every limb, darted across the room to greet her husband. But before she had advanced ten steps Detective Moore, who has been working for Littleton, intercepted her. "Wait a while," he said to her. "We will have plenty of time for felicitations later on. Just come with me," and tucking her hand under his arm he led her through the anteroom door.

Thaw himself was still in a daze. He started to rise, sank back and then, under urging from Peabody, them, and arising and bowed and smiled his thanks to the twelve jurors as they wearily passed through the gate and across the room.

Littleton, though, was alert. He moved forward and shook hands with a few of the jurors who seemed glad to greet him. Major Carey, a fellow Tennesseean, was the first to grasp the hand of the counsel for the defense.

"I was glad I could vote as you wanted me to," he said, "but we have had a real hard strain. Too hard for an old confederate veteran like me."

"Oh, I don't know," said Littleton. "You looked good enough for a battle of this kind. We thank you from the bottom of our hearts."

It developed later that Carey led the fight in the jury-room for acquittal.

While this was going on, District Attorney Jerome sat with a sneer on his lips in the seat reserved for the witnesses. He had nothing to say.

Jerome Is Surly.

Asked "What is your opinion of the verdict?" he fairly snarled:

"Well, he goes to Matteawan, doesn't he? I have no comment to make on what a trial jury does."

As the jury announced its verdict, a young man who later gave his name as Theodore Roosevelt Peil, and declared that he lived at 127 east Sixty-First street, started to clap his hands. Captain Lynch of the court squad immediately placed him under arrest and he was quickly brought before Justice Dowling. A fine of $25 for contempt of court was imposed. This was paid at once. To the court officers the young man said that he was former champion amateur tennis player of the United States.

In response to a nod from the deputy sheriff who had been in charge of Thaw, the prisoner picked up his overcoat and personal belongings and started back to the tombs. First, however, he grasped Littleton's right hand in both of his and they held a brief conference.

What was said was not audible to others, but it was plainly apparent from Littleton's manner that he was reassuring his client.

Littleton at once went to see Jerome, and the pair departed. It was reported that they were to confer as to the court proceedings in the case.

The understanding is that there will be an application made late this afternoon, to Justice Newbrigger, in chambers, for a writ of habeas corpus directed against Justice Dowling and District Attorney Jerome to show cause why Thaw should not be confined in a private sanitarium instead of the asylum for the criminal insane at Matteawan.

A Touching Reunion.

There was a touching reunion between Thaw and his wife, in the ante-room just outside of the entrance to the bridge of sighs, according to the court officers. As soon as she came into the room she threw herself into his arms and sobbed:

"My God, Harry! They knew! They knew! But I want you with me. Oh, how I want you."

Thaw is declared to have reassured her, but she wept for some time before she finally regained her composure. Thaw himself seemed well satisfied with the verdict. Littleton has assured him that he has nothing to fear; that an insanity commission or even the physicians in charge of the state asylum can easily be convinced of his present sanity.

Mrs. William Thaw, the mother, is reported as greatly shocked over the commitment of her son to Matteawan. She wants the commitment changed from the state institution to a private asylum where Thaw can receive private treatment.

The elder Mrs. Thaw was not in the court-room when the jury reported, the inclement weather having kept her a prisoner in her hotel, the Lorraine. But she knew the result almost as soon as those immediately outside the doors. Captain Lynch, himself a gray-haired father, kept a promise he had made to the mother of the prisoner, and before any one else was allowed to leave the court-room he rushed to a telephone and called up Mrs. Thaw.

How the Jury Stood.

While many stories of the proceedings inside of the jury room were circulated, the real facts seem to be as follows:

The first ballot taken last night was "not guilty"— ight; guilty—no degree mentioned—four. This vote stood at this ratio until after the jury returned from dinner last night. Then another ballot was taken, resulting ten for acquittal to two for conviction, and there it is said they hung through the long watches of the night. Finally, just before leaving for the Knickerbocker hotel for breakfast today, another man came over. There they hung. All during the morning the eleven men strove hard to overcome the scruples of this solitary juror who insisted that Thaw knew what he was doing when he shot White.

At last, four minutes before the jury sent for Justice Dowling, this solitary individual gave in.

"It's no use," he is asserted to have said. "You boys are sensible men and I'll vote with you. But I am not convinced at that."

And with their part completed to their satisfaction, they came in and rendered the verdict which saved the young Pittsburg millionaire from the ignomy of the death-dealing electric chair.

An Examination.

The Marion county board of examiners held an examination for teachers in the various districts throughout the county, Saturday, at the Central building. Twenty-seven applicants were present and took the examination.

Touching Reunion of Thaw and Evelyn in a Court Ante-Room Shortly After the Verdict Is Rendered.

SEVERE BLOW DEALT LABOR

Court Holds Organization Liable for Boycott Damages.

HAT MAKER SUES TO RECOVER DAMAGES

Common Pleas Court Dismisses the Case.

Supreme Court of the United States Decides That the Manufacturer Has a Good Cause of Action and Sends the Matter Back to the Lower Court for a Trial—Third Adverse Decision Within a Week.

Washington, Feb. 3.—By far the most serious blow that has yet been delivered by the supreme court of the United States to organized labor was given today, when that tribunal announced its decision that labor organizations are liable to damages for boycotts brought against manufacturers engaged in interstate commerce.

The question was brought before the United States by Dietrich, Lowe, a hat manufacturer of Danbury, Connecticut. Lowe sued in the lower court against the hatters' union, for damages alleged to have been sustained to his trade as the result of a boycott made on hats, because he maintained an open shop. Lowe claimed the hatters' union, together with the American Federation of Labor, had conspired to restrain his interstate commerce trade and were therefore liable to punishment under the Sherman anti-trust law.

The lower court dismissed the petition, but the supreme court held today, that the manufacturer had a claim for damages, and that the petition should not have been dismissed. It ordered that the lower court proceed to a trial of the case. The decision of the court was unanimous.

The Third Decision.

This is the third decision adverse to the interests of organized labor that has been rendered in the past few weeks by the highest court in the land, the first being the declaration of the unconstitutionality of the employers' liability law, and the second the knocking out of that section of the Erdman act, which makes it unlawful for an interstate employer to discharge an employe because of membership in a union.

Attorneys of high standing who listened to Chief Justice Fuller announce the opinion, expressed the belief that the decision means defeat for the American Federation of Labor in the fight the American Manufacturers' association has been making for the prohibition of the publication of its "We Don't Patronize" list, in which are contained the names of nearly a hundred manufacturers who have offended organized labor. Judge Alton B. Parker, former presidential candidate, is in Washington now looking after the defense of union labor in that case. The American Federation of Labor was made a party in the case decided today and is therefore liable for damages.

President Gompers of that organization when informed of the decision of the court, declined to make any comment "at this time." He expects later to discuss in a public manner all the recent anti-labor decisions.

JACOB A. BLAZER DIES IN LOUISIANA

Son of Mrs. Richard Blazer of This City.

Mrs. Richard Blazer received a message, Sunday, announcing the death of her son, Jacob A. Blazer, which occurred very suddenly at Melville, Louisiana, Saturday evening.

Mr. Blazer was fifty-four years of age and had been a lumber dealer at Melville for the past fifteen years. He was unmarried.

The remains were taken to Gallipolis, the former home of the deceased, where the funeral was held Wednesday under the auspices of the Masonic order, of which he was a member.

Aside from the mother, four brothers and five sisters are living.

UNCLAIMED MAIL.

The following mail remains unclaimed in the local postoffice:

Women—Mrs. Clara Aldrich, Mrs. Mary Benhouse, Irene Bratley, Mrs. B. I. Berry, Miss Alice Cramer, Ethel F. Dodd, Miss Trenna Feale, Mrs. Emma E. Givens, Mrs. Clara Grace Walker, Miss Mabel Gates, Mrs. O. D. Haynes, Miss Beatrice Jollery, Mrs. J. S. Kenwan, Mrs. John Luke, Mrs. Lerie Lynn, Miss May McKinney, Mrs. L. Mikel, Miss Grace Morgan, Iva Preston, Miss Lillian Shenfield, Miss Jennie Streeter, Mrs. Callie Straw, Mrs. Minnie Vanderan, Mrs. Sidney Wilson, Miss Katherine Werley, Mrs. Cecil Williams, Mrs. Williams, west Columbia street.

Men—Robert Blake, Frank Burdette; Clyde Coulter, J. H. Edgerton, James Freeman, G. M. Fichtler, Ben Fought, Gyhan, dead letter; T. R. Green, William Hanning, O. W. Howe, A. L. Harvey, H. Johnson, George Mantz, L. L. Sanner, John Summerside, John Sibers, George Smith, Firman Wilson, Daniel Zimmers, C. C. Hall & Company.

Foreign—Giovanni La Bretnia, Sokerto Toind, Tine Posen Lswiss, package; Louis Maass.

M. B. Dickerson, P. M.

DYNAMITE IS FOUND IN SUPPLY OF COAL

Battleship Ohio in Danger of Being Blown Up.

Second Time Within a Few Weeks That Explosives Have Been Discovered in Coal on American Men-of-War.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Captain Charles W. Bartlett, the commanding officer of the battleship Ohio, reports by mail to the navy department that while taking coal from the chartered collier, Fortune, at Port of Spain, Trinidad, a stick of dynamite, about five inches in length, was found.

The Fortune had a cargo of New River coal, supplied by the Brown Mallory Coal Mining company of Newport News, Virginia.

This is the second time that dynamite has been found in coal furnished United States men-of-war.

Navy department officials say the dynamite was evidently a relic used in mining and escaped the observation of the miners and persons who subsequently handled the coal while loading it into the collier.

A WOMAN'S SECRET.

By William T. Ellis.

The International Sunday-School Lesson for February 9 is, "Jesus and the Woman of Samaria." John 4:1-49.

An unseemly number of scandals and tragedies have been consuming newspaper space during recent weeks, and each one has been the revealing of some terrible secret which had been gnawing at the heart of its unfortunate possessor. How many such grim secrets are all about us unrevealed? More, doubtless, than we imagine, although all will appear in the inevitable day of unveilings.

Such a day came, all unexpected for a woman who is a familiar character in literature. She entered upon it as blithely as upon other days, little dreaming of the tremendous events that would make over her whole being ere nightfall. So runs life. A man is turned aside by some seemingly trivial circumstance, into a new community, and there meets the woman who becomes his wife, and, consequently, the shaping force in all his future career. A traveller falls into wayside conversation, and finds a gate open into a new life work. A chance meeting creates a life-long friendship. A man goes, casually and indifferently, into a church service, and there hears words that transform his character.

The woman in our story thought that she had encountered nothing more than one of the trivial conversations for which she was ever more than ready; instead, she found herself in a white light of knowledge and purity which not only revealed her innermost secret shame, but also bared her soul to its first vision of itself.

Weary Traveller's Rest.

The setting of the story is intensely human. A teacher and his little company of followers were making a long journey, that is, long when every mile of the way must be traversed afoot. They were weary, dusty, thirsty, worn; especially so was the fine-fibered, sensitive-soul—newspaper space during recent way lay through country that was partly alien and unhospitable. A religious schism—than which no chasm is wider or deeper—divided the wayfarers from the inhabitants.

The Leader sat on the curb of an ancient well to rest. Here was water, provided by the labors of a remote ancestor, but means to draw it were not at hand. Shortly appeared one of the swart, lithe, comely village women, bearing gracefully upon her shoulder the immemorial water-jar, which millions of women still carry and fill every day. This woman had bold, staring eyes, and a tell-tale brazenness of air about her. When the lonely traveller asked for a drink, she sought first to traffic speech, ever ready for what we nowadays call a "flirtation."

To that end, any theme would serve; and what so convenient as a well-simulated surprise that a Jew should speak to a Samaritan?—For the Jews had no dealings with the Samaritans, and the man was the first and the woman the latter.—Need knows no creed. During the late Chinese famine some Protestant missionaries wanted to deny the Roman Catholic missionaries a share in the distribution of food; an intolerable position which the good sense of christendom would not for a moment sustain. At this woman had no serious scruples; she merely wanted to chaffer awhile. Her first words had been spoken without any prefix of respect; but the tone and manner and words of the Man sobered her so that when next she spoke she began her address with "Sir."

The Quibbler.

Some persons would rise to points of order, if they could, during the proceedings of the judgment day. Most of us, it is to be feared, are natural quibblers. It may be profitable to digress from our story for a moment to observe how the Samaritan woman quibbled. So far as we know the Teacher, who was Jesus, was never given the drink of water He craved; instead, he was given a theological objection. Many thirsty ones are still finding useless theological dogma proffered them, instead of life-giving water.

When reply was made on a high plane, "If thou knewest the gift of God, and who it is that saith to thee, Give me to drink, thou wouldest have asked Him, and He would have given thee living water," the woman still could not see the point, and replied that the well was deep and the Stranger had no vessel with which to draw. When the patient Traveller persisted with a promise of spiritual water, the practical villager covered it that she might no longer have to make her daily arduous pilgrimage to the well. When in a single blistering sentence Jesus had revealed to the woman her real self, and had thereby given her an inkling of his own greatness, she fell put forward a quibbling question as to the respective merits of Mount Gerizim and Mount Zion.

Every preacher and teacher, every person of culture, knows what it is to speak on one plane and to be understood on another. It seems impossible to lift some persons up above their petty, quibbling, material conception of things. A soul above cliches and fool and drink and the crasser of life it often seems impossible to find in many a person. All the while Jesus stands, tender-eyed and pleading, inviting the heavy-laden to leave these burdens with Him, and to enter upon the free life of the spirit.

Family Skeleton Disclosed.

Unable to lead the woman up to his level by direct speech, the Teacher tactfully resorted to another method that would startle her into awakeness. Knowing full well, as he still knows, the hidden secrets of the heart, He with one stroke tore the curtain from before this woman's secret life of shame. "Go, call thy husband and come hither." He commanded. This was disconcerting, as the ways of the truthful and the forceful commonly are.

Even yet the woman, with her brazen, beguiling eyes, did not understand, and thought to carry off the game with a bold front. "I have no husband," she protested.

Then the blow fell and the family skeleton stood grinning in all its naked hideousness. "Thou hast said, I have no husband, for thou hast had five husbands; and he whom thou now hast is not thy husband." What a white light upon fashionable "vandem polygamy"! How the pure Lord views the gross sensuality of life that hides itself under the cloak of modern social usage! The church prudishly keeps silence upon the grave sex questions which are fundamental problems of our time; but her Lord had no such scruples.

Irresistibly, the incident suggests the truth that whether men will it so or not, life's deep things can not be hid. Character and conduct are a book read clearly by all the hosts of heaven. God knows, and so does every dweller in the realm of perfect knowledge. Some day all the world will know those deep, dreadful secrets which haunt their possessor like a spectre, no matter how well he may have tried to conceal them. This morning's paper told how a man of seventy-six had sent for the officer of the law in order to confess to crimes committed long, long ago; the burden of guilt had become intolerable. There is no peaceful life except the life that is their pure or pardoned.

Definition of Religion.

On the occasion of this memorable interview—how lavish Jesus was of Himself to even the least deserving!—was given a definition of true religion and acceptable worship.

Some missions cannot conceive of a church in China or orea or India without a steeple. They somehow, in the provincialism that, to a degree, is common to all men, are unable to understand christianity apart from the forms which it has taken in our own land and time. Similarly a great mass of people think that to christianize the "heathen" is to Americanize them.

Now let it be said so that even the children may understand, that religions is not a church steeple, nor pews, nor stained glass windows, nor a pulpit, nor a cassock vest, nor a prayer book, nor any amount of genuflections, rites and services. All these may be dispensed with—even church membership and the sacred ordinances—and real religion still be possessed. Let this be put as strongly as possible, for the trend of every time is to confuse the outward expressions and accessories of religion with religion itself.

Here are the words which should ring in the ears of all jarring sects and churches—words which the great body of present-day christendom shows an unusual alertness to hear and to heed: "The hour cometh, and now is, when the true worshipers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth; for the Father seeketh such to worship Him. God is a Spirit, and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth."

There you have a tremendous truth for the times. Not by expensive choirs or great organs, not by eloquent sermons and rich liturgy, but by the simple, sincere and seeking spirit, God is alone worshiped acceptably. A direct, personal, vital relationship with the divine is essential religion. Dr. R. S. Holmes says that "Religion is the soul of man seeking the life of God." There are only two indispensable factors, man and God.

This is the profound truth which emerges out of the colloquy between Jesus and the Samaritan woman, in which the woman's shameful secret was revealed, and the smugness, conventionality, artificiality and inadequacy of her religious professions made plain. Nobody has religion enough who has not a true and direct relationship with the Father.

AN INFANT DIES SUNDAY AFTERNOON

Little Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Putman.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Putman, residing at No. 511 George street, died of inanition, Sunday afternoon. Burial took place in the Marion cemetery, Monday afternoon.

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MANUEL II ON THRONE

Stricken Portugal Today Has a "Boy King."

PREMIER FRANCO IS NO LONGER A POWER

Admiral Ferreirra de Amaral Succeeds the Dictator.

SPAIN AND ENGLAND SEND BATTLESHIPS

Portugese Monarchy Is To Be Preserved at All Costs.

Although but Nineteen Years of Age, the New King Issues Orders Which Indicate That He Has a Firm Grasp on the Situation and Is Not Inclined To Lose His Head in a Case of Emergency—The Franco Cabinet Goes Out with Him and the Dictatorship Is at an End. Franco, Against Whom Popular Feeling Is So Strong, Himself, Admits the Necessity for His Removal.

Lisbon, Feb. 3.—Portugal's new king, Manuel II, a boy of nineteen is already settled on his throne. Saturday's assassination of his father, King Carlos, and brother, the Crown Prince Luiz, failed to hurl the reigning dynasty from power. It strengthened it instead. Stricken by horror, the long-warring factions seem harmonized under Manuel's rule.

Should revolutionary troubles break, however, tacit assurance has been given that England will support the boy ruler. The second British cruiser squadron is on its way from Gibraltar, the Atlantic squadron from Vigo, Spain, to Lisbon harbor. Both will act under orders from the English ambassador here. Despite official denials, it is known they will not permit Manuel's deposition. The Spanish cruiser, Princess of the Asturias, is coming to protect Spanish interests here.

Dictatorship at End.

Manuel II has begun well. The dictatorship is ended. A new cabinet was formed today. It is as follows:

Admiral Ferreira de Amaral, premier; Mathias Nunes, minister of war; Antonio Cabral, minister of marine; Teira de Souza, minister of finance; Senhor Boriao, minister of the interior; Wenceslau de Lima, minister of foreign affairs; Jose V. Alpoim, minister of justice; Jose Azavedo, minister of public works.

Not a member of the Franco cabinet remains. Several of the new ministers were strongly opposed by him. Officially, he is completely shorn of power. Many believe, however, that he will remain the power behind the throne.

The retiring dictater gave his support to the formation of the new ministry, believing an immediate end to dissention necessary to preserve the monarchy. Associated with him in the organization of a government for the new king were his former opponents, Senhor Castro, Progressive, and Senhor Vilhena, Regenerationist leader.

English Influence Heavy.

English influence weighed heavily in the selection of Manuel's advisers. Not only has King Edward always been friendly to the reigning house of Portugal, but England has been politically closer to the little monarchy than any other European power. It has too, a reversionary interest in all the Portuguese colonies—colonies vastly greater in extent than the parent country itself.

Manuel held the initial session of his cabinet today. "I am without experience in science or politics," he said appealingly. "I place myself entirely in your hands, needing and believing in your patriotism and wisdom."

Concerning the plot which cost the lives of the king and crown prince, the police will only say that Republicans were at the bottom of the conspiracy. Many of the party's leaders are in prison. Secret service agents are searching for others.

Shot that Kills Carlos.

The shot which killed Carlos is said to have been fired by a Lisbon rifle expert, named Pneca. He was one of the three men slain by the police. The other two were also Lisbon men identified prominently with the Republican, or more properly, Socialist movement.

Another of the regicides was an Italian musician in the orchestra of a Lisbon theater. He is on the verge of insanity from terror. A fourth is a Spaniard recently arrested on suspicion and afterward released.

Several innocent bystanders in the crowd through which the assassins burst when they killed the king and crown prince were wounded by the police volley after the fleeing murderers.

Franco in Charge.

Lisbon, Portugal, Feb. 3.—Premier Franco, acting as absolute dictator under full powers from the new nineteen-year-old king, Don Manuel II, seems to have Portugal under complete control today.

Owing to the rigorous censorship, it is true that the revolutionists have proclaimed a Portuguese republic at Oporto. If true, it is certain that the provisional government cannot last. The army is rallying to the new monarch's support.

The dictator is fairly combing the country for the persons at the bottom of the plot which cost King Carlos and Crown Prince Luiz Philippe their lives. It is believed the actual assassins were only tools. Men of high position are suspected of promoting the conspiracy. Unless they have already crossed the border there is small chance of their escape. Franco has blocked every avenue of exit and practically surrounded the country with a cordon of troops.

King Manuel is suffering little from the wound he received in his arm when his father and brother were shot. The injury is slight. Queen Amelia lingers sleeplessly beside the corpses of her dead husband and son. Though almost prostrated by grief she disregards all pleas that she quit the death chamber for food or rest.

The bodies lie in the Necessidades palace. The high court dignitaries are watching at the queen's side. The funeral will be held February 10.

Members of the house of peers are gathered in the capital to do homage to the new ruler. Dictator Franco gives no indication of any intention to summon the Cortes.

Lisbon is deadly quiet. Troops are massed at strategic points but the forces are so placed to be as inconspicuous as possible. Flags are at half mast.

There is some confusion concerning the organization of King Manuel's new cabinet. The ministry resigned yesterday, but Premier Franco was continued in power. It is reported that the new cabinet will be formed by Admiral Ferreirera de Amaral and in the list of names supposed to be slated for places in the ministry Franco's does not appear. It is certain however, that he will be superseded.

The Assassination.

The official account of the assassination is as follows:

"The king, queen and crown prince were riding in the first carriage. Prince Manuel and officers from the royal palace were in the second carriage. In front of the Praca do Commercio a man armed with a carbine suddenly broke through the front row of the crowd and shot the king. The distracted queen tried to shield the crown prince who was receiving him [illegible] a shot [illegible] waiting [illegible]

Suddenly more [illegible] and the queen fell mortally wounded. The queen, shielding [illegible] over the body of her husband [illegible] last kiss. [illegible] people [illegible] exhausted. Many persons [illegible] came were not [illegible] their [illegible]

King Manuel issued [illegible] proclamation immediately [illegible] Premier Franco's appointment [illegible] his accession to the throne.

"An abominable crime has stricken me to the heart as a son and brother.

"I know the nation shares my sorrow and indignation and detests the horrible act, which is unprecedented in history. I am called upon by the constitution to preside over the destinies of the nation and conformably therewith, I shall do my utmost to promote the good of the fatherland and merit the affection of the Portuguese people.

"I swear to maintain the Catholic religion and the integrity of the kingdom and to observe myself and enforce observance by all of the nation's political constitution.

"I also declare that it is my pleasure that the present ministers shall remain in office."

Strict Censorship.

London, Feb. 3.—So strict is the censorship in Lisbon that the stories of the assassination of King Carlos of Portugal and his son, Crown Prince Luiz, and the events following the tragedy, are confused and contradictory in many particulars.

Official information is that Premier Franco has the situation well in hand, but there are rumors indicating that matters are far from being as satisfactory as has been represented, that Lisbon is a seething volcano under the surface, that many other cities are on the verge of revolt and that the position of the new king, Manuel, is precarious in the extreme.

There seems little doubt that the regicides intended to wipe out the entire royal family, to kill Premier Franco and his ministerial colleagues and probably to proclaim a republic.

The report that the British Atlantic fleet has been ordered from Vigo to Lisbon to watch developments, lacks confirmation from the admiralty, but is generally considered true.

The version most generally accepted is that six men were concerned in the actual assassination. The king and queen, with their two sons, had taken open carriages from the railroad station, where they had just arrived from Vila Viosa.

Just as the first carriage with the king, queen and crown prince turned into the Rua do Arsenal the six assassins leaped from the crowd on the right side of the street and fired a perfect fusillade from their carbines. The king sank back dying. The crown prince leaped from his seat only to pitch forward across his father's body. The queen threw herself across to [illegible] shield them, striking furiously at the approaching murderers with a huge bouquet handed her just as she left the train. A bullet grazed her shoulder but did not hurt her.

The coachman lashed his horses and the carriage dashed into the arsenal quadrangle.

Prince Returns Fire.

Prince Manuel, in the second carriage, had opened fire with his revolver on the assassins and continued firing until a bullet struck him in the right arm.

The mounted police [illegible] killed three of the assassins as they fled and captured the rest, with the assistance of the crowd.

Dispatches from Lisbon confirm reports that the leader of the assassins was Sergeant Manuel Buiea of the Seventh cavalry. He was killed. The others were [illegible]. One was named Alfred Costa. The third has not been certainly identified.

Though there is some uncertainty concerning the hour at which Premier Franco's assassination was attempted, there is no doubt that such an attempt was made.

Reports that a band surrounded his house in Lisbon and opened fire on the guards has been fully confirmed. The guard returned the volley and beat off the would-be assassins.

One version is that the attack occurred at almost the same time the king and crown prince were slain. The Republicans deny that they were concerned in the assassination plot. Franco is trying to arrest leading members of the party, evidently believing prominent men in the organization are responsible.

The plot was plainly an elaborate one, the government having positive evidence, it is said, that fully thirty men were hidden along the Villa Vicosa road and in the vicinity of the landing stage where the royal party was expected to cross the Tagus on entering Lisbon.

Today's reports seem to make it certain that Admiral Amaral is to become premier of a coalition government with Mathias Nunes as minister of war, Jose Alpoim minister of justice; Teixera De Sousa, minister of finance, Senhor Beirao, minister of the interior, Wenceslau De Lima minister of foreign affairs, and Antonio Cabral, minister of marine.

Franco is nevertheless in charge at present and appears to be restoring order.

There was a slight depression in the foreign market today as a result of the Lisbon assassination. Portuguese securities have fallen two points, Spanish one-fourth of a point and others from one-half to one-eighth of a point.

Fear Queen's Sanity.

Lisbon, Feb. 3.—[Via frontier.]—Her physicians fear for the sanity of Queen Amelie, widow of the late King Carlos and mother of the murdered crown prince, Luiz.

Her majesty has wept intermittently ever since the tragedy, refusing to leave the bodies of her husband and son and says she wants to follow them beyond the grave. Her attendants have great difficulty in inducing her to eat.

The new king, Manuel, is giving general satisfaction. He is keeping his head remarkably well and all his commands have been in the right direction.

Extraordinary precautions continue to prevail against a revolutionary uprising. The troops are guarding all the principal streets of Lisbon and artillery is held in readiness in the barracks for a call at the first sign of trouble.

Spain Fears Revolt.

Madrid, Feb. 3.—The Spanish government is gravely alarmed lest revolutionary outbreaks in Spain result from Saturday's tragedy at Lisbon. Ball catridges have been served to the troops in barracks here and orders have been issued for a mobilization of troops along the Portuguese frontier.

All the members of the Spanish royal family are surrounded by guards and detectives and secret service agents swarm throughout the city. The arrival of British warships at Lisbon is anxiously awaited as it is believed the danger of a revolution will be temporarily over when they anchor off the port. The retirement of Franco's government has had an excellent effect on public opinion.

Troops Mutiny.

Lisbon, Feb. 3.—via frontier—A battalion of infantry revolted at Oporto following the receipt of news of the assassination of the king and crown prince, the men declaring they would serve no longer under a monarchist government. Loyal troops arrested the mutineers without a fight. The trouble is believed to have furnished the basis for reports that a republic had been proclaimed at Oporto.

Senate Resolution.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The senate today unanimously passed a resolution expressing regret over the assassination of the king and crown prince of Portugal. The resolution, presented by Chairman Culiom, of the foreign relations committee, was as follows:

"Resolved, that the death by unlawful and inhuman violence, of the king and crown prince of Portugal, is sincerely deplored by the senate of the United States of America.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be delivered to the president of the United States, with the request that he communicate the same to the government of Portugal."

MRS. WILLIAM GORDON DIES AT GREENVILLE

A Message Received by Relatives Here.

A telegram received by Mrs. William Gorton of south High street, Tuesday afternoon, announces the death of Mrs William Gordon at Greenville.

Mrs Gordon was formerly Miss Callie Loebach and she had a very wide acquaintance and many relatives in this city.

The funeral services were held at Greenville Thursday.

The [illegible] with the opportunity that knocks at the door of everybody is [illegible] the average man is out of [illegible] morning.

Seven [illegible] men possess [illegible] about [illegible] of [illegible]

It's odd Suit and Trousers sale at Strelitzs.

Odd Suits..... ½ price
$2 Trousers..... $1.39

$3 Trousers..... $1.98
$1.50 Trousers..... 98c

500 pairs to choose from.

AN INSPECTION OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Architect Buford Meets with the Trustees.

WILL OPEN BUILDING TO PUBLIC APRIL 1

The New Library Will Be Finished March 1—Miss Smith, of Van Wert, an Expert in Library Work, Reaches the City and Will Begin Her Work at Once.

Accompanied by the architect, George Buford, of Columbus, the Marion public library trustees inspected the library building being erected with money furnished by Andrew Carnegie on south Main street, Monday afternoon. The building will be completed by March 1 and thrown open to the public April 1.

Monday evening, the library trustees met in the office of Copeland & Bartram, and transacted considerable business. Miss Smith, Van Wert, was employed to do the work of cataloguing, classifying and card indexing. Miss Smith is expert in this line and arrived in Marion, Monday evening, to begin her duties, it having been decided some time ago by the trustees that she would be employed.

After today the library will be closed until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, so that Miss Smith may have time to accomplish her work, which is a task that will require several months' time to complete.

The library trustees are urging the people to present their lists of books for the new library. They say that they will be glad to receive any suggestions or recommendations along the line of general literature and scientific works and they ask the people not to confine themselves too much to fiction. "Of course, we shall select the books according to the desire of the public," said a trustee, this morning, "and that is why we are anxious that the people make recommendations.

There are a number of people who are desirous of donating ancient volumes to the library and the trustees state that they will be very glad to receive contributions either in books or magazines. There are others who are desirous of tendering curios, and because of this fact the trustees expect to have a historical museum in connection with the library.

MISS ELIZA E. FISHER DIES MONDAY EVENING

Death Comes at Home of Sister, Mrs. E. S. Bull.

Miss Eliza Ellen Fisher, fifty-nine years old, died at the home of her sister, Mrs. E. S. Bull, of south State street, Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

Miss Fisher had been an invalid a number of years and during the past seven years had been blind. She had failed rapidly during the past few weeks, her strong constitution giving way after suffering a paralytic stroke that rendered her entirely helpless.

The deceased is survived by two sisters, Mrs. S. L. Bevan, of Toronto, Ontario, and Mrs. Bull, of this city, with whom she had made her home the past twenty years.

The funeral was held Thursday afternoon at the house. Burial took place in Marion cemetery.

Miss Carrie Main, of this city, was taken to the state institution for epileptics at Gallipolis by Sheriff E. E. Drown, last Tuesday. Miss Main was a former inmate of the institution and some time ago asked that she be returned.

William Newberry of Quincy, Michigan, is ninety-five, but he has never used spectacles. He reads and works without their aid.

The Ohio Milling and Elevator Co.

IS SELLING

HOCKING VALLEY COAL

$3.50 THE TON.

Have You Ordered Your Supply Yet?

PHONE 22.

What's On Top Now?

Our New Spring Hats

In all New Shapes.

$3, $4 and $6 Qualities.

GOLDEN EAGLE CLOTHES SHOP

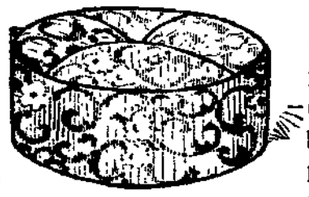
111 East Center Street

You ought to See our Wash Line today.

Looked as though about everyone sent the washing to

The Anthony Laundry

Get One of Our 29c Hassocks



They are in assorted colors of Velvet Carpets. While you are here look at our price tags. If our sales-people are busy you'll know our selling prices just the same, as they are all in the plainest possible figures. If you enjoy buying at a one-price store you'll surely buy here, as regardless of the special sales of other stores ours are always the lowest and our quality highest.

The H. Schaffner Co.

Furniture.

208 & 212 South Main

The Cities of Europe.

For the convenience of those who have occasion to send money abroad, we issue drafts payable in all the principal cities of Europe. We also furnish Letters of Credit for travelers, good the wide world over.

The Marion National Bank

J. E. WADDELL, President.
C. N. PHILLIPS, Cashier.

"MANHATTAN"—THE QUALITY STORE

Winter Caps and Fur Gloves

This is the weather for them —our stock is complete.

Winter Caps.....50c to $5.00

Fur Gloves.....50c to $7.50

THE MANHATTAN

JUSTICE HARLAN, WHO DEALT A BLOW TO LABOR UNIONS.

Labor union leaders are deeply concerned over the supreme court decision that a railroad may discharge an employee and assign no other reason beyond the fact that a man belongs to a labor organization. Justice Harlan wrote the decision, and Justices Holmes and McKenna dissented. The decision is regarded with concern by politicians as well as members of the labor unions, for it is generally believed that it is a question which will have to be met by the presidential candidates.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

FIRE LOSS OF HALF MILLION

Seven Hundred Men Thrown Out of Employment.

TRENTON SUFFERS A SERIOUS BLAZE

Great Plant of Roebling Sons Company Damaged.

Berlin, New Hampshire, Is Scene of Blaze Which Will Probably Cause Loss of $500,000—City Saved by Aid from Portland and Lewiston. Explosion in Powder Factory in New Jersey Felt Fifty Miles.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 5.—Fire attacked the huge plant of John A. Roebling Sons company in this city, this morning, and, fanned by a strong east wind, soon assumed serious proportions. The portion of the plant involved was the block bounded by Elmer street, Clark street, Hamilton avenue and the Delaware and Raritan canal. About two-thirds of the entire structural portion of this single block was wiped out by the flames. The loss will reach half a million and more than 700 men will be thrown out of employment.

At 9 o'clock the flames were still licking up the ruins, but at that hour the fire was under control. The buildings burned are the rope shop and the large carpenter shop. Both structures were of brick, three stories high. It is estimated that about three acres were burned over. Some adjoining buildings were damaged. No one was seriously hurt.

The Roebling plant covers about fifty acres, and it is estimated to be worth $10,000,000. Five thousand men are employed.

Nearly Half Million.

Berlin, N. H., Feb. 5.—Aid from Portland and Lewiston, Maine, saved Berlin from destruction by fire today, for although the conflagration that raged all night is still burning fiercely, the firemen are confident that they can confine it to the district that now lies in ruins. This morning the damage was estimated at $450,000 and if the further spread of the flames can be prevented, half a million will probably cover the loss. None of the big paper and pulp mills were damaged.

Shock Felt Fifty Miles.

Gibbstown, N. J., Feb. 5.—Fire was discovered at 7:15 this morning in the building of the Dupont Powder works, used for mixing and storage purposes. The night force of twenty men centered their efforts on saving surrounding property. At 4:20 an explosion occurred. Three buildings were destroyed. There was no loss of life. Damage $6,000. The shock was felt for fifty miles.

Thirty Thousand Loss.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 5.—Fire early today destroyed J. B. Meed's furniture store and the A. B. Warner Tin and Roofing store. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

$100,000 Fire Loss.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 5.—The First Church of Christ, Scientist, burned this morning. Loss $100,000, insurance $60,000. The church was to have been completed within a few weeks.

BARON TAKAHIRA GLAD TO RETURN

Will Sail for New York Some Time Next Saturday.

London, Feb. 6.—Baron Kogoro Takahira, just transferred by the Mikado from the Rome to the Washington embassy, will sail for New York Saturday.

"I am delighted to return to the city and country where I have so many friends," he said, in an interview here today. "It was an anxious time when I was last in Washington as minister and I cannot be too grateful for the kindness with which the American people lightened my burden by their sympathy.

"I know of no truer friend of Japan than the United States, and our excellent relations and knowledge of one another will insure an amicable outcome soon of the negotiations pending between us."

A LONG ILLNESS ENDS IN DEATH

William Roecker Dies at Family Residence.

After an illness of nearly four months, William, the eleven year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl G. Roecker, died of a complication of diseases at the family residence, No. 318 south Main street, Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

No man can tell what his wife is going to do by what he tells her to do.

A RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY ADOPTED

Resolution as to the Death of King of Portugal.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Upon motion of Repre[illegible] Coudrey, Republican, [illegible] chairman of the house committee on foreign affairs, the house today adopted a resolution of sympathy with the people of Portugal on the assassination of their king and crown prince, as follows:

"Resolved, That the house of representatives of America has heard with profound sorrow of the assassination of King Carlos and Crown Prince Luiz and tender to the people of Portugal its sincere sympathy in their national bereavement.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the president of the United States with the request that he communicate the same to the government of Portugal."

LETTER CHARGES WIFE'S BRUTALITY

Dying Husband Claims He Is Refused Medical Attention.

Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 5.—Friends of Hugh Cook, a well-known character who for a score of years has acted as a coal peddler in this city, are greatly excited today over the letter he wrote just before he killed himself yesterday, accusing his wife, a recent convert to Christian Science, of refusing him medical attention while he was ill and of literally torturing him because of her new faith. In his letter Cook complained that when his wife was sick he took care of her, but that in his illness she denied him a doctor and would only pray over him.

THE CZAR WILL AID THE SHAH

Orders 5,000 Troops to Persian Frontier.

WILL RESIST TURK'S ADVANCE

Phase of Turko-Persian Boundary Dispute.

It Is Doubted If The Porte Would Dare To Precipitate a Conflict in Which It Is Considered That the Czar Would Ultimately Be the Victor, Despite Fact That Turks Might Win at First.

Teheran, Persia, Feb. 5.—The government has been notified from St. Petersburg that 5,000 Russian troops have been ordered from the northern Caucasus to the Turko-Persian frontier and that Persia may count on the Czar's full support in resisting Turkish aggressions.

Agonized appeals have been going for weeks from Teheran to the Russian capital, representing that the sultan has not only invaded Persian territory at several points, but that troops are being massed along the border in numbers which plainly indicate a determination to settle the Turko-Persian boundary dispute by an immediate appeal to arms.

Russia has been taken somewhat by surprise. Its military strength in the Caucasus cannot match the sultan's power in vicinity of the disputed territory, and there is no doubt that Turkey would have for a time, at least, the better of a trial at arms. It is doubted here, however, whether the Porte would dare to precipitate a conflict in which it is considered certain that the Czar must ultimately be the victor.

Russia is not only bound by treaty but by national interest to support the Persian contention as to the Turkey.

CHICAGO PRODUCE.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—Eggs: Extras 26; firsts 25; ordinary firsts 24.

Butter: Extra creamery 33; firsts 28@30; extra dairies 29.

Live poultry: Turkeys 10; chickens 11; ducks 10@12; geese per dozen $6@$7.

There are too many saints who would rather hold a meeting than follow their Master.

If you want an absolutely pure medicine get a bottle of the Bitters. We guarantee it so. It will cure and prevent

Sour Risings. Flatulency. Indigestion. Dyspepsia, Colds and Malaria Fever.

DECIDE TO GET ON BAND WAGON

Roosevelt Throws a Scare into the Democrats.

THAT'S STATEMENT OF LEADER PAYNE

He Answers the Speech of the Minority Leader.

Says the Democrats Are So Alarmed Over the Popularity of Roosevelt That They Are Nestling Up to Him with an Eye to the Future—New Yorker Wildly Applauded by the Republicans.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Pledging his party to carry out the policies of Theodore Roosevelt in due time, but without haste, Republican Floor Leader Payne in the house of representatives today replied to the criticisms made yesterday by Minority Leader Williams. His speech was recognized as the temporary platform of the Republican party for the coming presidential campaign.

Payne's statement that the Democratic leaders had become so frightened at the popularity of Roosevelt, not only in the Republican party, but in their own, that they had decided to get onto his band wagon, brought forth great applause from the Republicans. The big New Yorker first paid a sarcastic tribute to Bryan.

"The 'Peerless One' and the Democrats in general sometimes get good things in their platforms," said Payne, "but when the Republicans take those issues, vivify them and enact them into law, Bryan joins that great army of 'I told you so.'"

When Payne began to answer the statement that the Republican leaders in congress would be run over if they did not enact the Roosevelt policies into law, the house was all attention.

"I've known Theodore Roosevelt for many years," began Payne, "we have had our difference of opinion. Sometimes I have convinced him and sometimes he has brought me to his side, and still at times we have agreed to disagree. But today I recognize that Theodore Roosevelt has a warmer place in the hearts of the American people, the plain people, than ever was held by any other American in our history."

Payne said that the Republicans of congress were in favor of a new employers' liability law. "I am in favor of amending the Sherman anti-trust law," shouted Payne, "but that is the most delicate piece of legislation ever called to act upon. We may not be able to do it this congress, but if the party is returned to the White House, and retains a majority in congress, it will be done later."

Payne concluded by saying: "The Republican platform in the coming campaign will speak in no uncertain terms on the tariff question. I do not mind saying I believe it will declare for a revision and the strongest reason why it will do so is that we need a maximum and minimum tariff, but the platform will be for a protective tariff for American industry and American labor."

TERRIBLE DEED OF AN INSANE MOTHER

Crazed by Death of Two Children She Kills Two More.

"I Have Killed Them Both; It Was All for the Best," She Exclaims After Cutting Their Throats with a Razor.

Haverhill, Mass., Feb. 6.—Crazed by the death of two of her children and of her sister, all of whom were buried last week, Mrs. George B. Stevens took a razor today and cut the throats of her two surviving children so that they died in a few minutes. Then she fled to her mother's house and announced:

"I have killed them both. It was all for the best."

Mrs. Stevens, who is forty years old, was formerly an inmate of the Danvers insane asylum and when one of her children died last week of diphtheria and another of appendicitis and her sister followed them to the grave, it became evident to those who had charge of her that her mind had become unbalanced. Today, after the death of her daughter Mary, aged seven, and her son George, aged five, she killed them because, in her insane mind, she thought it was best for them.

The Rev. William H. Sloan, who for nine years was a Baptist preacher in Boston, for the last two months a missionary of that faith in Mexico, has become a Roman Catholic.

THE DRUCE CASE HAS COLLAPSED

Confession of Mary Robinson Is the Final Straw.

London, Feb. 5.—George Hollamby Druce's claim of the title and estates of the dukedom of Portland is considered in legal circles to have collapsed completely with Miss Mary Robinson's confession that her evidence was wholly false. Next to the American, Robert Caldwell, Miss Robinson was the claimant's strongest witness. She professed to be the daughter of a Virginia planter, to have been induced by Charles Dickens to go to London as the fifth duke of Portland's secretary and to have had the latter's own word for it that he masqueraded as Thomas Charles Druce, George Hollamby Druce's grandfather.

The London police will submit at her trial the evidence they say they possess that she is not an American at all, but the daughter of an English policeman.

EIGHTEEN PENSION AGENCIES ABOLISHED

One at Columbus Is Included in the Number.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The pension appropriation bill, carrying a total expenditure of $150,869,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, and so amended as to abolish eighteen pension agencies among them those at Chicago, Columbus, Des Moines, Indianapolis, Louisville, Pittsburg, San Francisco and Topeka, and to consolidate whole pensions distributing system in one central agency at Washington, was yesterday reported favorably by the house committee on appropriations.

HE ADDRESSES CIVIC FORUM

Colonel Bryan Talks in New York City.

CHOOSES LARCENY AS HIS SUBJECT

Colonel Coins Some New Brands of Larceny.

Says There Appears To Be at Present in the Eyes of the Public Petit Larceny, Grand Larceny and Glorious Larceny—Watering Stock and Fictitious Capitalization He Calls Polite Larceny.

New York, Feb. 5.—Taking the eighth commandment as his text, William J. Bryan pointed out to the Civic Forum the possibilities of larceny in violation of the law and, what he said was of still greater importance, larceny through the operation of the law. Mr. Bryan declared that, while the law recognized two general forms of larceny, petit larceny and grand larceny, there had been a disposition to subdivide the greater crime. "So now," he added, "we are inclined to think of stealing as petit larceny, grand larceny and glorious larceny." So general had become the tendency to overlook rascality, in amazement at the genius of the man who had stolen a million, that it had been suggested, he said, that the commandment be amended to read "Thou shalt not steal on a small scale." Larceny, through operation of the law, was possible, he said, if the laws were unjust or permitted an unfair advantage class of citizens. Watered stocks and fictitious capitalizations were placed by the speaker as among the forms of polite larceny.

Charge Against Young Girls.

Clyde, O., Feb. 5.—Clyde has somewhat of a sensation in the capture of two girls, who confessed to having looted the mails at the postoffice. For some time letters containing money, stamps, etc., have been missing from a certain box, and Postmaster Jackson decided to use several decoy letters in an attempt to catch the guilty parties. The ruse worked and a young girl, whose name an inspector did not reveal, proved to be the thief. She gave the name of another girl as an accomplice.

Schoolgirl's Rash Deed.

Mansfield, O., Feb. 5.—Edna Henry, 15, shot herself because her grades in the high school were not satisfactory. Her father is assistant ticket agent for the Pennsylvania railroad here. She may not recover.

Restrained From Picketing.

Hamilton, O., Feb. 5.—Judge Clarence Wilby of the Butler county court today on pleas granted an injunction to the Champion Coated Paper company, restraining its union paper makers from picketing the company's plant.

Yoko as Privy Councilor.

Tokio, Feb. 5.—Official announcement of the appointment of Viscount Soyeshima, former ambassador to Washington, as privy councilor, will be made tomorrow.

BONDS OF ALICE SEVERED TODAY

Given Divorce Decree from Earl of Yarmouth.

HE GETS THIRD OF HER ESTATE

Such Is the Rumor Abroad in London.

Takes Not Over Thirty Minutes To Satisfy Justice Barnes—Alice Alleges That the Earl Is Unfit for Marriage Physically When He Marries Her and That He Is Already Married to an Actress.

London, Feb. 5.—The marriage between the Earl of Yarmouth and his wife, formery Miss Alice Thaw of Pittsburg, was annuled this afternoon. The hearing lasted but thirty minutes. Three witnesses were heard for the countess. The earl made no defense, and was not present in person.

It has leaked out that one-third of the countess' fortune has been settled on the husband.

A conference between the legal representatives of the earl and his wife was held yesterday at which it was said the former proposed to let the case go by default on condition that ample financial provision was made for him. The agreement for a settlement was evidently the outcome of this meeting. Yarmouth maintained up to the very last, however that he would fight the case. His witnesses, including physicians, servants and numerous personal friends, were ready to take the stand when the case was called.

Agreement Reached Late.

Neither the earl nor his witnesses actually entered the court-room, however. One rumor has it that the agreement was not reached until after the hearing had begun.

The countess must now drop her title and resume her maiden name. Both she and the earl can marry if they desire. The case is regarded as a victory for both—for the countess in obtaining the annulment decree; for the earl in forcing a large financial settlement.

The countess refused to see any one. She left the court-room closely guarded by her counsel and a party of detectives, and immediately motored away. It is understood she will shortly leave for America.

The nature of the charges on which the wife's demand for a marriage annulment were based have not been published, but the report is that she alleged her husband to be not only physically unfit for matrimony, but that he was a married man at the time he wedded her.

Elopes With Actress.

The countess had witnesses. It was said, to show that, some time before the ceremony, he eloped from London to Scotland with an actress and entered into a verbal agreement in the presence of witnesses to live with her as her husband—a valid agreement under Scotch laws.

The actress was said subsequently to have accepted a sum of money for leaving the earl, and to have died in Paris some time after the latter's marriage to Miss Thaw.

That it would have been a difficult matter to have proven this alleged marriage—especially in view of the actress' subsequent death—was generally admitted. The earl is known to have had three doctors ready to swear that he was absolutely sound physically, in case the countess failed to come to his terms for a financial settlement.

The case was heard by Justice Barnes, who not only took the most extraordinary precautions to prevent the admission of any one but the litigants, attorneys and witnesses, to the hearing, but threatened punishment for contempt against any one who subsequently mentioned anything occurring in the court-room.

PRIZE OF FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS

Will Be Offered for Best Paper at Tuberculosis Congress.

Washington, Feb. 5.—In connection with the approaching congress on tuberculosis to be held in Washington, the Smithsonian institute has decided to offer a prize of $1,500 for the best treatise that may be submitted on "The Relation of Atmospheric Air to Tuberculosis."

The prize will be awarded by a committee appointed by the secretary of the institution, in conjunction with the officers of the international congress.

Hezekiah Wilkins, who fused the heat of iron made west of New York, died at Detroit last week, aged eighty-seven.

ROOSEVELT WILL BE THE NOMINEE

That's the Prediction of Munsey in Washington Times.

Washington, Feb. 5.—"The one best bet," is the heading over an editorial in today's Washington Times, written by that paper's proprietor, Frank A. Munsey, and wired by him from New York, predicting the renomination of President Roosevelt. It says in part:

"An analysis of the present situation today, and a careful estimate of the personal and running strength of the various candidates in the presidential race, point emphatically to the conclusion that Mr. Roosevelt will be renominated in spite of himself. And his renomination will mean his reelection by a majority of matchless dimensions. This is the one best bet."

A RECEIVER FOR O'DELL COMPANY

Suit Began in the Courts in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Feb. 5.—Suit to have a receiver appointed for the O'Dell company, brokers, was filed Tuesday in the common pleas court, by W. H. Pratt, trustee of the bank of Henderson and Hardeman, Tennessee, and all other creditors of the O'Dell company.

The suit was alleged to have been precipitated because of the non-payment of a judgment of $23,117 against the company, secured by W. H. Pratt in the chancery court of Madison county, Tennessee.

THE REVISION OF THE TARIFF

Matter Will Be Taken Up Next Winter.

SO INTIMATE BOTH CANNON AND PAYNE

No Attempt To Handle Tariff This Session.

The House Leaders Receive a Delegation of Manufacturers and Business Men and Talk the Matter Over—Opposition to the Appointment of a Tariff Commission Is Very Manifest at Conference.

Washington, Feb. 5. — It was intimated by Chairman Payne of the house committee on ways and means, and with the tacit approval of Speaker Cannon, that the present session of congress would not appoint a tariff commission and that revision of the tariff would be undertaken next winter in the short term. The occasion of this announcement was a call upon those leaders by a tariff revision delegation from various parts of the country, comprising representatives of many of the biggest manufacturing and industrial concerns in the United States, and headed by James W. VanCleave of St. Louis, president of the National Association of Manufacturers. The delegation called at the White House and paid their respects to the president. Later they went to the capitol and were received in the ways and means room by Speaker Cannon and Chairman Payne. There they spent more than an hour presenting their case and listening to replies by the two foremost Republican leaders in the house, which were practically a refusal of all that the delegation had journeyed to Washington to plead for. In introducing the subject of the appointment of a tariff commission in line with the Beveridge bill, recently offered in the senate, Mr. VanCleave said the delegation was unanimous in the belief that "the matter of the tariff can be best handled by the application of a hard-headed business bill," which would so amend the tariff schedules as to encourage the development of foreign commerce by the producers of the United States without at the same time exposing their goods to the reactionary effects of free trade.

Mr. Payne made his position clear by appealing to the delegation to see the unwisdom of the appointment of a "necessarily" partisan tariff commission, as proposed in the Beveridge bill, "at the heels of a financial panic and on the eve of a presidential campaign." He added: "My position is that when it shall be best for the interests of the American people to undertake a revision of the tariff, that is the time when I shall favor a revision; and I should favor a maximum and maximum tariff, coupled with the existing law empowering the United States to make trade agreements with other countries, and I would follow France, Germany and Russia in the provision that the minimum tariff should afford a fair protection to home products. I think the signs of the times are that next winter this congress will undertake a revision of the tariff."

PARTY LINES OBLITERATED

Atwell Measure for Initiative and Referendum

PASSES THE SENATE TUESDAY AFTERNOON

The Opposition Is Led by West and Carter.

Former Is a Republican and the Latter Is a Democrat—Seven Republicans Join Forces with the Democrats and the Resolution of Atwell Goes Through by a Vote of Twenty-Five to Eleven.

Columbus, O., Feb. 5.—A crowd that packed the galleries of the senate chamber was treated to one of the most interesting debates ever heard in the upper body, the Atwell initiative and referendum resolution being the subject for discussion. For over three hours the torrent of argument and eloquence was poured out, the senate finally adopting the resolution by a vote of 25 to 11. The Atwell proposition provides for submission to a vote of the people at the election next November of an amendment to the constitution providing for the initiative and referendum in state legislation. Twenty-three ballots were necessary to the adoption of the resolution, and 25 were cast for it. Although the initiative and referendum has been popularly regarded in this state as a political issue, party lines were swept aside in the senate when it was brought to a vote.

The final vote on the Atwell resolution was as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Beatty, Berry, Boehmer, Denman, Drake, Espy, Gayman, Hafner, Harper, Howe, Huffman, Hunt, Mahaffey, Schmidt, Vanover, Ward and Williams, Democrats; Lamb, Ind.; Atwell, Brandt, Duvall, Lawyer, Meck, Pollock, Rathburn, Republicans; total, 25. Nays: Messrs. Carter, Democrat; Arbenz, Crist, Hypes, Klusman, Lauman, Mather, Patterson, Rose, Russell and West, Republicans; total, 11. Senator Sites of Fairfield declined to vote.

The Atwell resolution as adopted provides that petitions for a popular vote upon any measure rejected by the general assembly shall be signed by not less than 10 per cent of the qualified voters of the state and upon any measure passed by the general assembly shall be not less that 5 per cent. At least 60 per cent of the electors must vote upon every measure submitted and a majority of the votes cast at the election are required to make the law effective. The legislature may repeal and the courts may review any measure ratified by the people, but the governor cannot veto it. The general assembly is also given power to enact laws extending the initiative and referendum to legislation in counties, municipalities and townships.

The fight against the Atwell resolution was led by Senator West of Logan county, a Republican, and Senator Carter of Wyandot county, a Democrat. Senator Carter, however, was the only Democrat who voted against the resolution. Seven Republicans joined with the Democrats in supporting it. The chief argument on the Republican side against the resolution was that it was too drastic and too radical and further that it was a blow at representative government. Senator Carter, who is known as an old line Democrat, opposed the resolution on the ground that it was not in accord with the platform of his party. He read a letter from John Williams, the minority leader in the national house of representatives, in which the latter opposed the initiative and referendum as not in accord with the principle of representative government.

The session of the house was practically broken up by the tense interest in the proceedings in the senate, it being practically impossible to maintain a quorum. One bill was passed, however, and it now only requires the governor's signature to make it a law. That is the bill by Senator Rathburn, introduced at the request of railway conductors, making it a misdemeanor to drink intoxicants on a train except in a car or compartment where the same is sold.

Senator Ward introduced a bill submitting the question of holding a constitutional convention to a vote of the people at the election next November.

STORE WRECKED BY THE BLACK HAND

Proprietor Neglects To Meet a Demand for Two Thousand.

Greensburg, Pa., Feb. 5.—Because Samuel Letsovic ignored letters demanding $2,000 from members of the Black Hand society, a dynamite bomb was exploded under his general store near here early today, wrecking the building and causing a loss of $20,000.

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ASK THE COURT FOR INJUNCTION

Foraker Committee Would Restrain Election Board.

LATEST PHASE OF CLEVELAND ROW

Claims Board Has No Right To Rescind Action.

Buckeye Is Arraigned on the Charge of Poisoning His Wife at Pomeroy. Legislators Are Perfecting Arrangements for a Reception to Colonel Bryan—Attempts Are Made on the Lives of Two Priests.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 6.—As a result of the decision by the Republican state central committee to recognize the pro-Taft committee in Cuyahoga county, followed by a telegram from Secretary of State Thompson directing the board of elections officially to take cognizance of the Baker-Rodway committee, a suit for an injunction was filed against the elections board by Ed H. Hechler, member of the Foraker committee. The action seeks to restrain the board from summary action under the call of the Taft committee, headed by Baker and Rodway, and the petition declares that the Baker-Rodway (Taft) committee is not the legal committee, and that the Foraker committee, headed by M. W. Harvey, is the only legal Republican controlling body in the county. The petition avers that the board of elections had no right to rescind its former action in recognizing the Foraker committee.

Arraigned on Grave Charge.

Pomeroy, O., Feb. 6.—Fred Van Meter of Orange township was arraigned before Police Judge Peoples, charged with wife murder. The hearing was deferred until Monday. Van Meter's wife died after an illness resembling arsenical poisoning. Her mother, young brother and a woman who took dinner with the Van Meters are still critically ill. Half a box of rat poison got into the food for dinner. Van Meter says rats must have dragged it into the pork barrel and left it, but the mother-in-law, brother and coroner charge that he put it into the coffee pot. He drank no coffee and did not get sick. The others did and the wife died.

Reception to Bryan.

Columbus, O., Feb. 6.—The Democrats of the house and senate held a joint caucus and authorized the party leaders in the two branches to appoint a joint committee of eight members to make preparations for the entertainment of William J. Bryan, when he comes here on Feb. 18, to address the legislature by its invitation on the subject of guaranteeing bank deposits. It is definitely settled that Mr. Bryan will not speak outside the hall of representatives. A banquet is contemplated, but has not been definitely decided.

Priest's Home Dynamited.

Youngstown, O., Feb. 6. — An attempt was made to wreck the home of Father Fiast, a Slavish priest, at Struthers, O. A bomb was exploded beside the house, but little damage was done. Father Patrick O'Byrne was shot at Monday by unknown parties, and the theory now is that he was mistaken for Father Fiast. The motive for the attempt upon the life of Father Fiast is attributed by the police to the recent refusal of the priest to officiate at a christening because persons attending had been drinking.

PARALYSIS IS THE CAUSE OF DEATH

The Funeral Services of Mrs. William Gorton.

The funeral of Mrs. William Gorton, sixty-one years old, an aunt of Mrs. William J. Gorton, of south High street, was held at her home in Greenville, Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Gorton, who was the daughter of Philip and Catharine Loebrick, former residents of Marion, was well known to many Marion residents. She moved from Marion to Greenville about twenty-five years ago. Her death was due to a stroke of paralysis.

BIRTHS.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. T. [illegible] Cunningham at their home at La Fayette Place Friday evening.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] P. Bowler of east Center street Saturday night.

[illegible] a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Love, of Reed avenue, Saturday night.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Walker, of Lee street, Sunday.

Scientific Law-Making.

A plea for more scientific methods in the making of laws was presented by James Bryce, the British ambassador, in addressing the New York State Bar association the other day. Mr. Bryce pointed out that in all civilized countries the task of supplying proper legislation continually becomes more difficult owing to the complexity of modern conditions.

Mr. Bryce was long a member of the house of commons in the British parliament. He has made a close study also of legislative conditions and procedure in the United States, France, Germany, Switzerland and other countries. Out of his wide knowledge he made in his address specific recommendations for improvements in legislative processes. He deems it desirable, for one thing, to have some organized system of gathering and examining materials for legislation.

No member of congress or a state legislature or the council of a large city can be expected to possess all the special knowledge required to reach a sound conclusion on every question that he must pass upon. In the field of state legislation the Wisconsin library commission, which furnishes digests of laws, and the New York state library, with its comparative bulletins, have made a beginning in supplying this need. Among American political scientists there is talk of establishing a central legislative reference bureau for all the states. A similar agency for supplying municipal officers with information bearing on local legislation is also needed.

One of Mr. Bryce's recommendations is that in every legislature some definite person or persons be made responsible for the conduct of legislation. That amounts practically to a recommendation of the European system, with a responsible ministry framing the bills. This country is not likely to adopt any such system. If, however, the executives should submit more detailed bills they would merely perform in an improved manner their duty of recommending legislation. — Chicago News.

ARMY AND UNEMPLOYED.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. The recent financial depression, causing as it did the suspension of many factories, has directed a large stream of unemployed men into the channels of the United States army. As these recruits are for the most part skilled mechanics, sober and intelligent workmen, the army is to be congratulated on its acquisitions.

Only a few weeks ago spiders were spinning their webs on the recruiting sergeant's desk. Almost anybody who could come up to requirements was accepted. But today the agents, those on the Atlantic coast particularly, are head over heels in work, and so abundant is the material presented that they can skim only the cream, as it were, of what is offered.

It was a gloomy enough outlook that the department heads of the army faced as the old year declined. Remedial measures were proposed with a view to making military life attractive. Much of the hard, grueling work that the soldiers objected to as beneath their dignity was to be abolished. A suitable bill was introduced into congress which, if passed, would materially increase the pay of the enlisted men.

It is imperative now that none of these measures should languish. Simply because the ranks are now replete should there be any excuse for indifference? The president in his annual message called attention to the scarcity of timber for available "non coms." "Top Cutters" were needed who should be men of resource and ability. The position, Mr. Roosevelt explained, compared with that of a shop foreman or a skilled mechanic, and the pay should be commensurate with the requirements.

In the latest bunch of "rookies" Uncle Sam has the makings of the kind of "non coms" that he has been sighing for. Verb. Sap. If we don't do the right thing by these men we will lose them.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

To Pension Life Savers.

Members of congress whose districts lie in the region of the Great lakes will probably need no urging to support the legislation asked by the president to give pensions to members of life saving crews who are forced by age or injury to retire. Not only is the passage of such a measure an act of justice to brave men who risk their lives to save others, but it is good public policy since it would tend to make the service more attractive and raise the standard of the men recruited.

Such a provision has long been urged by organizations and individuals interested in lake navigation. The Lake Carriers' association in its last annual report made a plea for a pension law and asked its members to personally ask their congressmen to enact it at the present session. It is to be hoped that the plea of the president will be heeded.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

BRIDE KILLED BY HER FATHER

She Attempts To Shield Her Husband.

FATHER ANGERED BY HER MARRIAGE

Goes to Son-in-Law's Home with a Gun.

Sharp Words Between the Two Men Precede the Tragedy—Two Men Meet Death in a Snowslide Out in Colorado—Two New York City Women Are Found Frozen to Death in Their Kitchen.

Eldorado, Ark., Feb. 6.—Mrs. Felix Jobes, an 18-year-old bride, was shot and instantly killed by her father, Andrew Bradshaw, as she attempted to shield her husband. Bradshaw, who lives on a farm near Smackover, Union county, was angered by his daughter's recent marriage to Jobes, and went to the latter's home with a shotgun. After the two men had exchanged sharp words, Bradshaw raised his gun. Mrs. Jobes sprang in front of her husband and was shot dead. Bradshaw was arrested and placed in jail here.

Fatal Snowslide.

Crested Butte, Colo., Feb. 6.—A snowslide occurred near the workings of the Crested Butte coal mines, which are located on the mountain, a mile south of town, whereby four men were carried down the mountainside for a distance of 1,000 feet and two of them were buried and killed in the slide. The other two managed to ride the sliding snow and were found at the bottom of the mountain unhurt. The slide was witnessed by miners on top, who at once rushed to the rescue, but the men were dead before found and dug out of the snow.

Frozen to Death.

New York, Feb. 6. — Two women were found dead in the kitchen of a house at 351 West Seventy-first street, of which they were caretakers. They were Mrs. Margaret Meek Dertie, 70, and Mrs. Margaret Kelly, 40. For many years they had been friends. There was a little coal in a bin in the cellar and 17 cents was found in a cupboard. The police think the women sat by a stove, in front of which their bodies were found, to keep warm, and fell asleep before the fire went out and were frozen to death.

A PROSPECT MINISTER IS GIVEN A SURPRISE

A Pleasant Affair at Hurrelbrink Home.

THE CELEBRATION OF ANNIVERSARY

Mrs. O. Richmond Entertains the Members of the Thimble Club at Prospect—Mrs. C. J. Cummings Is Hostess to a Company of Her Friends—Prospect Notes.

Prospect, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—John Thomas agent of the C., D. & M. station, was called to near Troy last Saturday by the death of his father.

Walter Roberts and Miss Cora Johnson were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Chenot in Marion, Sunday.

Miss Imogene Frisch, of Marion, was entertained at the home of her friend, Miss Anna Adams, Wednesday.

Mrs. D. S. Grube and daughter, Lottie, of Delaware, were the guests of Mrs. R. Gilmore, Thursday.

Mrs. Travis returned to the home of her daughter, Mrs. Herman Kuehnel, last week after spending the past two months with relatives at West Jefferson.

Mrs. O. Richmond, assisted by her sister Mrs. Florence Horzman, entertained the Thimble club very nicely Thursday afternoon. After a season of needlework a dainty two-course lunch was served. Mrs. J. N. Freeman and Mrs. Fred Sauer were guests of the club. The club will be entertained in four weeks at the home of Mrs. A. L. Gast.

Mrs. William Stockman and sister, Mrs. George Bechtel, of Marion, were the guests of their aunt, Mrs. C. Schelling, Thursday.

Harry Wagner, of Marion, was a Prospect visitor, Tuesday.

Mrs. Ralph Gable, of Waldo, visited at the home of Mrs. J. Coe Friday.

Mrs. and Mrs. Chris Bondley and children, of Buffalo, New York, visited the past week at the home of the former's brother, John Bondley.

Mrs. C. J. Cummings entertained a few friends at progressive flinch at her pleasant home, Monday evening. After a season at cards a nice lunch was served.

Miss Helen Freeman was the guest of friends near Delaware, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Thibaut were Marion visitors, Monday.

Rev. L. H. Hunelbrink was given a pleasant birthday anniversary surprise by a few intimate friends at the parsonage, Monday evening.

Harold Osborn was quite ill at his home the past week, suffering of pneumonia.

Earl Idleman, of Richwood, began work Thursday as baker at Sauer's restaurant.

Clarence Northup, of North Baltimore, was a guest over Sunday at the home of Dr. A. L. Gast.

Mrs. Watt Watkins visited relatives in Marion Friday.

Miss Gertrude Carrolton entertained her mother, Mrs. Carrolton, of Marion, Thursday.

Ray Pace, of Cleveland, was the guest of his mother, Mrs. Hattie Pace, Sunday.

The Ladies' Sewing circle of St. Paul's Lutheran church spent Thursday very pleasantly at the home of Mrs. James Lust in Marion. The ladies carried well-filled baskets and enjoyed a splendid dinner. Mrs. Lust formerly lived at Prospect and was a member of this circle.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Pace, of Cleveland, were the guests of relatives here last Sunday. Mr. Pace returned to Cleveland Sunday evening, while his wife, who was formerly Miss Zay Johnson, will remain for an indefinite time at the home of her mother, Mrs. George Johnson.

Miss Anna Adams visited relatives in Columbus Monday and Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Neimeyer, of Marion; Mrs. William Slow and Mrs. Gleich, of Delaware, attended the funeral of Miss Ann Smith Monday.

Mrs. C. Schelling entertained the Women's Home Missionary society of the M. E. church at her home on Elm street, Tuesday afternoon. A very good program was rendered and after a social hour lunch was served.

The Scioto river is frozen to the depth of six inches, affording a harvest of ice and plenty of amusement for the skaters.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sauer entertained at six-o'clock dinner Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Charley Ramey, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Cummings, Mrs. O. Richmond, Mrs. R. Gilmore and Miss Florence Hoyman.

Misses Edna Boyd and Grace Little, of Newmans, were entertained at the home of Mrs. Benjamin Fox last Thursday.

John Hughes was in Marion on business Saturday.

Mrs. William Kerr, of Marion, was the guest of her mother, Mrs. Flora McPherson, last Friday.

Mrs. A. F. Maynard and daughter, Ethel, visited at the home of Mrs. Pearl Sells in Marion Wednesday.

Mrs. Charles Finnefrock, of Green Camp, was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Roberts, Wednesday.

MRS. HENRY SNYDER DIES NEAR LA RUE

Death Is the Result of a Brief Illness.

La Rue, Feb. 5.—[Special.]—Mrs. Elizabeth Snyder, aged eighty-six years, widow of Henry Snyder, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Christian Doebert, four miles north of La Rue, at 9 o'clock Tuesday evening. Death was due to old age complicated with uremic poisoning, of which the victim suffered the past two weeks.

Mrs. Snyder was very well known in the vicinity in which she resided. She took a great interest in church work. Aside from one daughter she leaves three sons to mourn her death. They are John, Jacob and Amos Snyder, all residing at Upper Sandusky.

The funeral will be held Thursday at Little Sandusky, Rev. Mr. Beck officiating.

MRS. WILLIAM VOSLOH DIES IN NEW ORLEANS

Remains Will Be Brought Here for Burial.

Word was received here Thursday announcing the death of Mrs. William Vosloh, which occurred at her home in New Orleans, February 4. Mrs. Vosloh was formerly Miss Ella Gates and was quite well known in this city, having resided here about ten years ago. The deceased, who was about thirty-three years of age, was a cousin of Dr. James Wilson McMurray. A husband and one son and a father and two brothers are living.

The remains will be brought to this city for burial.

MAJESTIC HOTEL CHANGES HANDS

C. E. Perry Will Give His Time to Opera-House.

The Majestic hotel, which has been most successfully conducted by C. E. Perry, the past year, changed hands, Thursday, when Mr. Perry disposed of his interests to L. Reber, who has assumed active management. Mr. Perry expects to devote practically his entire time to the interests of the Grand opera-house, of which he is lessee and manager.

Our lives are made by the love we lose.

ASSAILS POWER OF THE SPEAKER

Republican Member Protests Against the Rules.

MINORITY IS HELD HELPLESS BY THEM

Nelson Claims the Speaker Is the Whole House.

Senator Beveridge Appeals to His Colleagues To Pass His Bill for the Creation of a Non-Partisan Tariff Commission—The Tariff Is the Subject for Debate in Upper House of Congress.

Washington, Feb. 6.—A bitter attack on the rules and power of the speaker was made in the house by Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin (Rep.), who said the power of the house was merged in the speaker. 'He is the house," he exclaimed, amid Democratic applause. He charged that the business of the country was not being dispatched speedily, economically and considerately. He did not, he said, believe in personality or partisanship. "I am speaking of principles, and not of men that are passing," he declared. It was intended, he said, that the speaker should be only a mere moderator in according the representatives of the people their just rights and in securing a square deal. But now, he said, the speaker overrules ruthlessly the rights of his opponents and his own associates as well. The minority, he declared, were not only speechless but absolutely helpless, and as for the majority members, they have to obey the will of the speaker.

Senator Beveridge made an appeal to the senate to adopt his bill providing for a nonpartisan tariff commission, a plan which, he declared, conformed to modern and business ideas on this subject. He spoke for an hour and a half, receiving the careful attention of senators and a large audience in the galleries. There were present many delegates to commercial bodies now in session in this city. Following Senator Beveridge's address several Democratic senators spoke briefly on the general subject of the tariff.

Senator Beveridge spoke for an hour and a half, and when he concluded his remarks Senator Culberson of Texas remarked that the senator from Indiana was to be congratulated because, in some degree at least, he had joined the army of tariff revisionists. He said it had been announced in the newspapers that a decree had been issued on the Republican side that the tariff could not even be inquired into at this time. Mr. Culberson called attention to what he said was the fact, that the average ad valorem tariff is now 45 per cent; that it is greater than the difference between the cost of labor here and abroad; that many articles manufactured in the United States are sold abroad cheaper than in this country, and that a protective tariff encourages trusts. He then asked to have inserted in the record an article from a book he exhibited. Mr. Beveridge asked to be given the name of the book. "I will give it," replied Mr. Culberson, "as I am sure it will appeal to the senator as an authority. It is the Democratic campaign book."

"I thought so," responded Mr. Beveridge, and he then proceeded to express his regret that partisanship should be injected into the debate.

Mr. McLaurin declared that the tariff would always be a political question. "The fact," he said, "that we are told the tariff must not be revised before an election is an admission that it is political."

Senator Scott pronounced himself as a "stand-patter." He believed the present Dingley law had done more for this country in the past 10 years than any law ever enacted. "I don't believe in revising the tariff before an election or after an election," he said.

Franco In Spain.

London, Feb. 6.—A special dispatch from Lisbon to the Morning Telegraph says that the flight of Franco is fully confirmed. According to this dispatch the former premier left Lisbon in an automobile on Tuesday night and is now in Galicia, Spain.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

There will be no contest in the Ohio Republican convention as far as the choice for the presidential nomination is concerned. The convention will reflect the sentiment of the Republicans of the state and will send four delegates to Chicago pledged to the interests of Secretary Taft.

If, at any time, there was a semblance of a contest that time has passed. Before the primaries are held, even before the delegates are selected, upon the ballot, it is known that the name of the war secretary will be the only one considered for the presidency at the Columbus convention.

There has been considerable politics in Ohio the past month or two of a nature not creditable to the Republican party. Machine methods have been employed which have aroused antagonisms among a large class of good Republicans. There are many Republican voters who are now for Taft and have consistently and persistently advocated his nomination, but who are not in harmony with the methods adopted by some of those who pretend to speak and act for him.

There are thousands of Republicans ready and anxious to boost Mr. Taft's candidacy who do not like the way in which the band wagon is being driven and the manner in which the drivers manipulate the reins. There is too much bossism, too much discrimination. Such movements must have leaders, and if these leaders are wise they will heal dissensions and unify the army rather than pursue a course certain to spread factional discord.

It is not too late to harmonize discordant elements. All are agreed that Secretary Taft is Ohio's candidate. All want him nominated. Those who object to the methods of such men as Vorys, Cox and Brown are sincere in their allegiance to Taft. If these men want Ohio Republicans to move forward as one man for the nomination and election of Taft they now have the opportunity of quieting those who are restless under what they allege is boss rule.

One point should not be overlooked, and it is that an election will follow the Chicago convention. If Secretary Taft is nominated Ohio wants to give him a splendid popular majority. To do this every Republican needs to be in line. Those who have temporarily left the party on local issues, instead of being driven farther away, should be brought back, and they will come if they are properly treated.

Here in Toledo are several thousand voters who declare they are Republicans, but, because of Walter Brown and the so-called Republican organization, they have left the party on local affairs. They will not return as long as Brown methods prevail. They will do in the future as they have done in the past—defeat every Republican candidate who wears the seal of Brown's domination. History shows what these voters have done; they will do the same in the future.

What is true of Toledo holds good in other parts of the state. Voters will not tolerate boss rule. Unless there is a change the party is in jeopardy. There is no reason for such a condition. Here in Toledo, for instance, trouble can be averted if Mr. Vorys will assert himself and become as well acquainted with anti-Brown Republicans as he is with Walter Brown.

If he realizes the importance of this year's campaign let him plan for peace instead of war.—Toledo Blade.

OHIO HAPPENINGS.

Harmon Not Out of It.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 6.—Judson Harmon declared he is as much in the race for the Democratic nomination for president as he ever was, on his arrival home from a trip to Nashville, Tenn., Birmingham and New York. Mr. Harmon traveled from this city to Nashville and Birmingham in company with William J. Bryan, and both spoke to the same gatherings in those cities. On his own chances for the nomination Mr. Harmon declined to make any prediction, but said he considered the chances for the election or the Democratic nominee for president good.

Woman Assaulted by Thug.

East Liverpool, O., Feb. 6.—While on her way to her home in Thompson place, Mrs. Arthur Walker was knocked down by a highwayman and fatally injured. She had considerable money in her pocketbook, and when she fell she concealed her purse. The thief escaped.

Verdict For Nine Thousand.

Youngstown, O., Feb. 6.—A jury in the common pleas court gave Hugh Jones a verdict for $9,000 against the Mahoning Valley Streetcar company. The cause was tried three times. The plaintiff several years ago had his neck broken in a streetcar accident.

Mother and Daughter Burned.

New Philadelphia, O., Feb. 6.—Edna Struchmacher was burned almost to a crisp and her aged mother was seriously, probably fatally burned, while attempting to extinguish the fire from the girl's clothing. The girl's dress ignited from an open grate.

Congressional Convention.

Bellefontaine, O., Feb. 6.—The Democrats of the Eighth Congressional district will hold their convention at Delaware on Feb. 25, just one week after the Republican convention at Marysville.

The Presbyterian brotherhood of Pittsburg has just completed final arrangements for a movement almost without precedent in the country, to be begun Sunday afternoon, February 2, at 3 o'clock, when the Rev. Dr. David Riddle Breed, professor of homiletics of the Western Theological seminary, will start a normal bible class, at which he will teach the most approved methods.

It's hard to believe in the goodness of the grouchy.

SENATE PASSES COUNTY OPTION

Continued From Page One.

fixed as the first Tuesday after the first Monday in September. All primary elections are to be held under the auspices of the county board of elections, and the expense to be paid by the county or city. Only registered voters are permitted to participate. The bill as amended provides that central committees shall organize and select an executive committee within 15 days and that their terms shall be for two years, or until their successors are appointed.

Liquor People Quit.

Columbus, Feb. 6.—The brewers and distillers have apparently thrown up their hands. Immediately after the passage of the Rose county local option bill by the senate, Wednesday, they packed their grips and stole quietly out of Columbus. If they are to make any fight against its passage by the house, it will be from a distance. There is little probability of any delay in the lower branch.

In the senate Thursday afternoon, a motion will be made to reconsider the vote by which it was passed Wednesday. This will be voted down and the safety of the bill clinched.

Will Pass House.

Columbus, O., Feb. 6.—"The fight is over. The house will pass the Rose bill by as great a proportion as did the senate," said Superintendent Wayne Wheeler of the Anti-Saloon league, after a consultation with House Chairman Briggs of the temperance committee.

Advocates of the bill in the house this morning tried to win over Briggs to a plan to demand a suspension of the rules and place the bill on its passage as soon as received from the senate.

Briggs refused. "We will pass the bill here with ninety or more votes, but we won't give the opposition a chance to say we are unfair though I have no sympathy for them. We will ask reference of the bill to the temperance committee and let it take its regular order," said Briggs.

But a motion to suspend the rules and put the bill on its final passage today may be made. Not more than thirty votes can be ultimately mustered against the bill in the house.

Wayne Wheeler doesn't believe that any of the big cities of the state will be voted dry for some years. He declared Thursday that the counties that would vote dry immediately after the bill went into effect, would be those having comparatively few saloons and that, therefore, the question of making up for the revenue lost would not be vital.

To Raise Revenues.

Columbus, O., Feb. 6.—With the final passage of the county local option bill now assured, the administrative forces of the state are beginning to think about the problem of raising new revenues to take the place of that which will be lost by the banishment of the saloons of something like sixty-five or seventy counties which are expected to go dry by the end of the present year.

It is believed that the policy as it will be immediately affected will only go to the point of the state husbanding the big surplus which it now has in the treasury, leaving the question of providing new sources of revenue to the legislature of next year, which will have before it the full effect of the county local option law. By that time, too, the people will have voted on the constitutional taxation amendment proposition, and the next legislature will in this respect have a certainty to figure on as to the breadth of its taxation powers as against the mere probability as to the outcome of the taxation amendment.

It is believed that the legislature will be more careful now in making appropriations with a view to leaving as large a surplus as possible to meet any emergency arising out of a diminution of the liquor tax.

Governor Harris was asked today for an expression of his views on revenue matters, but said he had nothing at this time to say for publication.

Only Two Battleships.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The house naval affairs committee, despite the strong recommendations of President Roosevelt and naval officials, has decided to recommend construction of only two battleships.

NO GROUNDS FOR A RUMOR AFLOAT

Shovel Company Will Keep Workers Employed.

There was a rumor afloat throughout the West End to the effect that all single men employed by the Marion Steam Shovel company were to be laid off for several weeks owing to a lack of sufficient work to keep them busy. According to the rumor all possible efforts were to be made to keep the married men in employment. Officials of the company were asked regarding the rumor and replied that it was the first they had heard of it, and as far as they knew there was nothing in the story. One of the officials remarked that "it was strange how much more people on the outside knew about their business than they did themselves."

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BY W. G. HARDING.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

SATURDAY - - - FEBRUARY 8

The steel trust may feel inclined to point to its banner record of $261,000,000 to the good in 1907 and ascribe it to the work of a presidential press agent, but it should remember it hasn't a San Francisco to rebuild every year.

In some stories it's more or less of a task to figure out a moral. However there's little difficulty in locating it in the story of the Philadelphia girl who broke her leg while trying to dodge a kiss.

"The cackling of geese once saved Rome," says Colonel Henri Watterson in his Louisville Courier-Journal, "but since that time setting it up in type for the Congressional Record has cost more than the worth of the taxable property of the Eternal City." Which goes to show that the colonel, at times, does write a pert paragraph which is a pert paragraph.

After reading the president's message the New York Sun says: "It is an even more disturbing reflection that the hand which penned this message is the same hand which directs the American navy, now on its mission toward unknown possibilities. God send our ships and all of us good luck." The Sun manifestly is pretty badly scared when it frankly admits that the situation is too big for its hands, and shuffles the whole thing off onto the Almighty.

Before following the lead of those eastern people who gave their daughter a $100,000 coming-out party, the average parents should stop to realize that there are many clever, manly young fellows who would be only too glad to take their daughter off their hands and keep the money in the family.

"There have been times, however," says the Chicago Tribune, "when Uncle Sam has seen his ships in worse straits than Magellan's." As a matter of fact, there have been times when Uncle Sam hasn't had any navy to get in any old kind of a strait.

A New Jersey minister has resigned from his charge because his congregation objected to him breeding fine dogs. Watch for some paragrapher to say something about "Another minister gone to the dogs."

The pessimists who can't get away from the thought that we can't have a big navy without getting into a big naval war might take an hour off and look up the naval history of England for the last three decades.

Arrangements are being made for 9,000 blast furnace workers to resume work at Lorain. What's the use of being a pessimist?

Without the slightest knowledge of the merits of the case, we wish to observe that when a man marries as handsome a woman as Maud Gonne he needn't expect that he will never pass a bowing acquaintance with trouble.

From the Washington Post we glean that an estate of $200,000 was left by "Little Egypt" to her husband, who married her for a lark. That's certainly enough for one, unless his taste is unusually rapid.

"A Chicago parson says women should propose only as a last resort. Did anybody ever hear of a woman proposing under any other conditions?

Both Mr. Groundhog and Mr Hicks are as one on the proposition that we will have six weeks more of winter.

In Ohio, at least, 1908 bids fair to be remembered as the year of investigations. If you question this, stop and think of the state institutions and boards under fire.

Still, if "Old Boreas" will confine his efforts to this and the succeeding five weeks, there will be ample time left for street corner political arguments.

If Colonel Bryan is to be credited, the message was not so carefully disguised that he couldn't recognize in it his own child.

Incidents of the last two or three months have about convinced New Yorkers that no man, or set of men, should start a bank without enough money on hand to pay for the gold lettering on the windows.

If there was any certainty that Harry Thaw out of the asylum would mean Harry Thaw out of print, there are mighty few who wouldn't wish him a free man.

A Dillon, New York, man found a gold ring embedded in the heart of a head of cabbage, but he can't hope to play more than second fiddle to the local citizen who found an acorn in the yolk of an egg. When going after the oddities of nature record Marion county must be considered at all times.

The Cincinnati Times-Star says: "If a certain newspaper would illustrate the first page stories it has been carrying lately it would look more like the Police Gazette." But no possible change could make it read more like it if we correctly guess the paper to which reference is made.

Then too, Mr Shaw may have been a trifle too frank to suit the Wall street crowd with which he was affiliated for a time.

President Roosevelt may have selected in Secretary Taft the man to carry out his policies, but a great, big, good-natured fellow like Taft will have to have outside assistance to write messages like the last uttered by the president.

The Wall street crowd intimates that it wouldn't object so seriously to the use of the big stick, if the wielder didn't use a particularly large and irregularly shaped knot on the rich and a padded spot on the citizen of ordinary means.

Colonel Bryan is now lecturing on "Larceny." The colonel, it is apparent, simply cannot forget the despoilation of his clothesline.

"Colonel Bryan Gains Strength by Speech" read a headline in yesterday's paper. If there's anything in it, the colonel is easily the Samson of the twentieth century.

The case of Alice Thaw, who was divorced from the Earl of Yarmouth Wednesday, again calls attention to the mistake American girls make in not having their marriage contracts with their titled husbands explicitly stipulate how much it will cost to get rid of them. Still, that's not the really serious mistake they make.

OHIO COMMENT.

How About Autos?

People are becoming accustomed to the new fire wagon. They no longer shy.—Coshocton Age.

Never Touched 'Em.

An Arkansas minister declares "Hell is in a large city." Well, we're still under the 50,000 class.—Mansfield News.

Shying at Expense.

So long as there is no phantom fleet in the offing Boston objects to the proposed increase in the navy.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Credit Probably Bad.

From everywhere come reports of the easing up of the financial situation. But we do not find it any easier to borrow a "fiver" than we did.—Akron Beacon-Journal.

Rather Factious.

It's a good thing to put policemen in front of hotels on Sunday. It is well known all the drinking on Sunday is done out on the sidewalk in front of hotels.—Youngstown Vindicator.

When They Talk Best.

Those heroic fans who have the courage to talk baseball, with the thermometer hovering about the zero mark are entitled to a niche in the hall of fame.—Urbana Times-Citizen.

Has Artistic Eye.

A bill is proposed to "improve" the state house building at Columbus by expending a million dollars thereon. There are many Ohio people who would prefer to let the fellows take the money and spare the state house.—Bucyrus Telegraph.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Men grow wiser with age and sometimes less foolish.

The man who tells a funny story usually enjoys it most.

You can lead a woman to talk but you cannot make her think.

An affectation of simplicity on the part of a woman sets a man guessing.

He's a wise fool who can induce the world to laugh with him instead of at him.

Although the woman behind the broom doesn't draw a large salary, she raises a lot of dust.

If a woman can't find anything else to worry about she gets busy and works up a case of jealousy.

When two women go shopping together they are apt to buy things just to show each other that they have money.

If a woman doesn't mind being caught in a shower it's a pretty good indication that she hasn't a drug-store complexion.—Chicago News.

The society belle isn't satisfied until she is given an engagement ring.

The Lord helps those who are helpful.

FAMOUS PEOPLE

BY FANNIE M LOTHROP

Copyright Photo, Marceau, New York

MRS. GEORGE GOULD

The Home-Life at Georgian Court.

One of the most magnificent country houses in the United States is Georgian Court, at the head of the beautiful lake Carasaljo, among the tall, straight kingly pines of Lakewood, N.J., and the wife and mother who makes this palace a home is Mrs. George J. Gould, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Kingdon, formerly of Toronto.

The beautiful Edith Kingdon, after completing her education in England, adopted the stage as a career, and her talent, grace, charm and presence were winning recognition when in 1895 she was married to George Gould, the millionaire railway owner, and son of Jay Gould, at one time America's leading financier. Mrs. Gould soon became one of the most popular of the younger society women of the country and a leader in the world of fashion. Beautiful is the house in which she lives, but far more beautiful is the atmosphere of love, sweetness and companionship that fills the home with sunshine and happiness. It is said that wealth often makes fair favorites of fortune forgetful of the privileges and joys of motherhood, sacrificing on the altar of fashion, time and attention that should be paid to loving watchfulness of the welfare of the children; but Mrs. Gould is a model mother to her seven children, a devoted companion, confidant and friend.

The Goulds are practically the only members of the ultra-fashionable set who reside in the country the year round. Georgian Court, built of light gray brick and terra cotta in the style of the French Renaissance, lies in beautiful grounds rendered exclusive by a high fence of wrought iron with bases and interspersed posts of gray stone to match the house. The stables, harmonizing in architecture with the mansion itself, are stocked with horses of every description for the family and guests.

Over the stables is the theatre, a dainty, bijou play-house, complete in every detail, furnished in dark red and gold and seating about one hundred and twenty-five. The casino, devoted primarily to sport, has a special race-track, a great plunge swimming tank, courts for all games and about forty bed-rooms and half as many bath-rooms, to be used when a large house-party overtaxes the hospitality of the mansion. The Sunken Garden, which is sixty feet in width and 120 in length, is floored and walled with flawless marble, and fine sculpture peeping from a dark background of evergreen shrubs and bushes, is reflected in the clear waters of a lagoon. Near by, too, is the wonderful electric fountain, sixty feet in diameter, of white marble; the centre piece consisting of a colossal Nautilus shell of bronze, forming a chariot on which stands the heroic statue of a man driving a pair of purest marble sea-horses.

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OLD FLAG COMES HOME.

There is something very soothing to the average man's patriotic pride in the news that the brave old battle flag of the Chesapeake has fallen into American hands again. After having reposed for nearly a century in the Middlebrook collection, as a trophy of England's prowess, it was put up at auction in London, and was again the center of an international contest for its possession. But this time the honors were all ours. The American bidder went his British opponents one better every time. Patriotism outweighed the purse in his estimation, and although it cost a pretty sum to get it, it will come back to the land which first spread it to the breeze. There is no doubt the British wanted to keep the historic old flag, and the remark of the defeated bidder was a little ungracious when he said bitterly, afterward, "It took American dollars to get back what English valor took." There is a tiny flavor of sour grapes in that speech.

The reports ascribe to various men the honor of having bought back the old flag for us, but it is not important which one of us was. The important thing is that we have again that glorious old banner which inspired a hero to defend it with his life and cry, with his eyes fixed upon it, in death, "Don't give up the ship!" Those words were struck to by Shannon only when heroism could do no more. The words of Lawrence have been our battle cry in a hundred glorious contests since, and every American schoolboy from that day to this has thrilled with the sound of them. Lawrence's colors shall stay in our hands as his heroic words will stay in our hearts as long as we are a nation.—Washington Post.

STOCKHOLDERS HOLD AN ANNUAL MEETING

Directors and Officials Elected for Year.

The stockholders of the Marion County Telephone Company held their annual meeting in the office of the company in the Marion Trust building Monday evening.

The following directors were re-elected: Warren G. Harding, D. R. Chissinger, James P. Post, H. B. Hane, C. H. Noss, John A. Schwarz, Peter G. [illegible], S. F. Barber, F. A. H[illegible], and Wolfe[illegible]. Jos. W. [illegible], George W. Kirk and A. E. [illegible].

The directors [illegible] elected the following officers:

Fred E. [illegible], president; George W. Kirk, vice president; Oswald Worthington, secretary; D. M. Oldaker, assistant [illegible]; [illegible], assistant [illegible].

State Board of Agriculture.

The disclosures with regard to the traffic in fertilizer have had the important effect of directing attention to the anomalous position of the state board of agriculture in the Ohio system of government. It exercises all the functions of a state board, receives thousands of dollars annually from the state treasury, issues bonds in the name of the state, occupies choice apartments in the capitol building, and yet is not a state board at all. It has no legal official standing. It is simply a group of men, neither elected by the people nor appointed by the governor, but selected at a farmers' convention, the delegates to which are chosen by county fair associations or otherwise. The organization has no legal responsibility and is not held to account for the expenditure of money as are other officials who handle public funds.

It is not necessary to make any accusations of misuse of public money to make objection to this arrangement. The principle is wrong and dangerous and in other states where it has existed, like Pennsylvania, it has been corrected. It should be corrected in Ohio. There should not exist the possibility of wrong-doing that is here found. It is a menace to the public and to the members themselves, every one of whom is needlessly subject to suspicion or accusation perhaps after he is able to make reply. At the session of the legislature in 1906, the aggregate of appropriations for the uses of the state board of agriculture were $17[illegible], and the appropriations asked at this session are considerable. In the last quarter of a century the world, both in the production of the farmers and in the promotion of agriculture, has outgrown the capacity of any private organization. The people should elect or the governor should appoint the members of the board. Any change short of that will be an unsatisfying makeshift and cannot command the sincere support of legislature or people.—Columbus Dispatch.

BY A BACHELOR.

You [illegible] you are a superior [illegible] it to yourself.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

PRIMARY ELECTION CALL IS RESCINDED

Action Taken on Request of a Committee.

LOCAL TAXPAYERS AGAINST PRIMARY

Republican Executive Committee Holds a Meeting and Decides That the Expense of a Primary is an Unnecessary Burden on the Taxpayers of City and County.

The Marion County Republican executive committee, which met in the office of Chairman L. B. McNeal, Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, unanimously adopted a resolution to rescind the committee's former action in issuing a call for a primary, February 11. This action was taken as a result of information obtained by Thomas D. Emery, the committee's emisary to Columbus, Monday.

The resolution, with a request that the primary be called off, was filed with Secretary Samuel H. Delong, of the board of deputy state supervisors of elections. This board met in its quarters in the court-house, Tuesday night at 7 o'clock, and granted the committee's request. Had not the call been rescinded the board of elections would have ordered the ballots printed and provided with other necessary preliminary arrangements for the primary.

There is no opposition to the Taft delegate list certified to the board of elections last Saturday, and it was recognized by the members of the Republican executive committee and the members of the board of elections that the expense of a primary would be a burden upon the taxpayers who had protested both to the members of the executive committee and the board of elections.

PROBATE.

Belle Irwin, guardian of Calvin Irwin, has filed a petition to sell the real estate. The hearing is set for March 2.

Lucy E. Cook, administratrix of the estate of Frank H. Cook, deceased, has filed a petition to sell the real estate. The hearing will be held March 2.

The will of James H. Foster has been admitted to probate.

The will of Mary Gannon, deceased, has been filed for probate. The hearing will be held, February 10.

In the matter of Edward Harr's against J. W. Burnsfield in the probate court, a dispute over a township road, John H. Mitchell, Wilson Imbody and Philip Loyer have been appointed viewers.

C. W. Conklin has been appointed administrator of the estate of William P. Conklin, his bond being fixed at $2,500.

A marriage license has been issued to Miss Bertha B. Rentschler and John Blaine Kerr.

A marriage license has been issued to Miss Henrietta K. Beckel and David A. Kramer.

Humoring our sins will not heal our sinfulness.

GET THE CASH HABIT

Within Reach of All

WOMEN'S TAN SHOES

$2.98.

These shoes are Goodyear welts and of newest design and color, and this is an opportunity for you to save money.

NEW YORK STORE.

SHOWER IS GIVEN FOR MISS NETTIE QUIGLEY

Will Marry Mr. C. W. Stose in the Near Future.

MRS. H. C. BARNHART HOSTESS TO COMPANY

The Shower Is Given by the Embroidery Club and Follows a Dinner. Mrs. L. J. Smith Entertains the Members of the Current Topic Club—Some Society Items.

Honoring Miss Nettie M. Quigley, whose marriage to Mr. C. W. Stose will take place the latter part of this month, the members of the Embroidery club gave a shower, Tuesday evening, at the home of Mrs. H. C. Barnhart, of south State street. Preceding the shower an elaborate four-course dinner was served. Covers were laid for twenty-two, the place cards being valentines, which were later presented the honor guest to be returned to guests after the bride's trip West.

The Barnhart home was beautifully decorated throughout with paper hearts and red roses. Following the spread the bride was accompanied by the guests to the front parlor, where a fish pond had been arranged in one corner of the room. Here the bride cast hook and line and drew forth the packages, which were opened before the guests. The remainder of the evening was passed with music.

Miss Julia Smith, of Sidney, was the only guest aside from the members of the club.

* * *

Mrs. L. J. Smith, of south High street, was hostess to the members of the Current Topic club at her home Tuesday afternoon. The attendance was quite large. The members responded to the roll call with quotations.

Following an instrumental selection by Miss Floretta Allmendinger, Mrs. Earl Smart read an interesting paper on "Veronese and Deisarte." "The Madonna in Art" was the subject of an entertaining paper contributed by Mrs. C. T. Wiant. Miss Dora Smith rendered a pleasing vocal selection. "Our Fleet in Southern Waters" was the subject of the current topics by Mrs. E. C. Bradford.

Mrs. G. A. Starner, of Windsor street, will be hostess to the club next Tuesday afternoon.

* * *

The members of the Royal circle were entertained by Miss Clara Habermann, of George street, Tuesday night. The feature of the evening's pleasure was a peanut hunt, which was won by Miss Clara Groffalaum.

The remainder of the evening was passed with music and social pastimes.

* * *

Miss Minnie Schweinfurth, of south Prospect street, was very pleasantly surprised by a number of her friends, Tuesday evening, in honor of the eighteenth anniversary of her birth. Games and music were enjoyed during the evening and a "Dutch" luncheon was served.

* * *

Miss Elizabeth Schrader, of north State street, was hostess at a dinner party at her home Wednesday evening.

The color scheme throughout the Schrader home was red and white, the decorations being red and white roses and smilax.

Covers were laid for sixteen, the guest favors being hand-painted place cards. The feature of the dinner was a Jack Horner pie from which ribbons were strung to the place cards of the guests. At the conclusion of the spread the ribbons were drawn and the pie was opened. In place of plums the guests found cards announcing the approaching marriage of Miss Schrader to Mr. Carl H. Riemenschneider, Jr., of Cleveland. The marriage will take place in the near future. Mr. Reimenschneider is a professor of music at the Baldwin-Wallace college at Berea and also conducts a studio in Cleveland.

Miss Schrader's guests were Mrs. J. H. Slanser, of LaRue; Miss Clara Riemenschneider, of Cleveland; Mrs. E. C. Carl, Mrs. Wilbur McKinley, Mrs. D. E. J. Brockett, Misses Marjorie Hamilton, Alice Ackerman, Hazel Taylor, Marie Seiter, Isabelle Merchant, Cora Wahl, Bertha Schweinfurth, Gertrude Craig, Bertha Probst and Elizabeth Schweinfurth.

An Installation.

Frank H. Marquis, the new treasurer of the Grand council, Royal and Select Master Masons of Ohio, was installed at Mansfield, Monday night, by Thrice Illustrious Grand Master M. B. Dickerson, of this city.

A DISAGREEABLE DAY FOLLOWS SLEET STORM

A Rise in Temperature Comes with Storm.

TRAVEL IS MADE VERY DANGEROUS

People Avoid the Streets as Much As Possible—Those Engaged in Telephone Service Expect Much Trouble with Lines and a Force of Linemen Is on Watch.

Wednesday was without exception the most disagreeable day of the winter and during the morning the streets were almost deserted.

Following the snow of Tuesday night, the weather moderated and a sleeting rain fell throughout the morning, making a crust of ice on the snow so that walking was very difficult. Those who tried to relieve the conditions by cleaning the snow off the walks did not better conditions for the pedestrian as the icy pavement of several days ago was exposed and where the ice had melted, the sleeting rain froze and formed another glaze.

The expectations are that the telephone service throughout the county will be badly crippled as a result of the sleeting. According to the statement made by a telephone lineman that morning, if the sleeting continues throughout the day, many wires will be down. The linemen of the Marion County Telephone company have been out most of the day to guard against and repair wire breaks.

Not in several years have the streets of Marion been in the condition they were Wednesday. In many places the water stood over the curb, and it was almost impossible to cross the street. In some places on west Church and Columbia streets people were unable to get out of their homes because of the flooded condition.

The mayor was busy Wednesday answering the telephone and referring the complainants to the superintendent of streets or other officials to see that the gutters are cleaned so that the floods of water can be carried away.

The rain following the snow, took the street commissioner by surprise and hence he did not have his laborers at work early Wednesday, which caused him to come in for much complaint. It is only fair to say that the storm conditions were possibly the worst Marion has had in years.

DIRECTORS ELECTED FOR COMING YEAR

Fairbanks Stockholders Hold Their Annual Meeting.

The following directors were elected at the annual stockholders' meeting of the Fairbanks Steam Shovel company, held in room "A" in the Masonic temple, Tuesday afternoon: James G. Fairbanks, I. M. Imbody, George W. Hill, George E. Salmon, W. E. Scofield, C. W. Fisher and O. P. Lenox.

The directors will hold a meeting for the purpose of organizing next Monday. The usual dividend was declared.

THE CELEBRATION OF A MARRIAGE TUESDAY

Miss Rentschler and Mr. John B. Kerr United.

The Marriage Service Is Performed by Rev. C. E. Buerkle, of the German M. E. Church—Young People Have Many Friends.

Miss Bertha Rentschler and Mr. John Blaine Kerr were united in marriage, at 7:30 o'clock Tuesday evening, at the parsonage of the German M. E. church by Rev. C. E. Buerkle. The young people were unattended.

The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Paulina Rentschler, of Bain avenue. She is an accomplished young woman of pleasing personality and possesses a host of friends. For a number of years she had been clerking at the Uhler & Phillips store.

The groom is very well known in the city. He has held positions on the repertorial forces of the local papers and is now employed as a clerk in the local postoffice.

Mr. and Mrs. Kerr will make their home with the bride's mother on Bain avenue.

Flattery is when it is said to somebody else.

The Lewis Grocery.

If you would like to eat

Oranges

Sweet as sugar. Order some of our Florida Russets. They are certainly fine.

Welch's Grape Juice, fine for the sick room. 30c per bottle.

R. T. LEWIS & CO.

Opposite Court House

After Inventory Sale

During our invoicing we fully realized how much overstocked we were, but we now intend to lower it several thousand dollars. To this end we have inaugurated a gigantic **AFTER INVENTORY SALE,** lasting ten days, beginning Saturday, February 8th. Come early and reap the benefit of the cut prices.

Ludwig's Specialty Store.

133 East Center Street.

STUPENDOUS

Beyond Conception!

Was the GRAND OPENING DAYS of the GREATEST AND MOST MIGHTY SALE ever held in Marion, although the weather was by far the worst known in this section for years. People came in droves for miles and miles to participate in this grand distribution of incomparable bargains and not a disappointed customer for the bargains being offered at this GREAT BONA FIDE CUT PRICE SALE are the greatest ever before heard of. The great number of Railroad and Interurban fares we paid is conclusive proof that our out-of-town customers found just what they wanted and made large purchases, and the continuous stream of buyers with smiling faces leaving our store carrying large bundles of this high-grade merchandise convinces the most skeptical that they not only found exactly the goods advertised in our circular but thousands and thousands of articles not mentioned making this the most mighty slaughter of an entire stock of dependable seasonable merchandise ever before heard of. Don't class this with any so-called sales ever before held in this part of Ohio. Remember, this Gigantic Sale will last until February 15, so avail yourself of this grand opportunity and attend early. Nothing reserved, everything is included in this great money-saving sale. Owing to lack of space we can not quote prices but our entire stock consisting of the following staple merchandise are included in this great cut price sale.

BLANKETS.	OUTING UNDERSKIRTS.	HEAVY LINED DUCK FEED COATS, ALL SIZES.	GLASSWARE.	GAS MANTELS.
COMFORTS.	WOOL UNDERSKIRTS.	OVERALLS.	WOODENWARE.	JARDINIERES.
SHAWLS.	KNIT UNDERSKIRTS.	JACKETS.	ENAMELWARE.	Furnishings for ladies and men.
LACES.	UNDERWEAR For men, women and children.	WORK SHIRTS.	GRANITEWARE.	TOWELS.
EMBROIDERIES.	SHOES For men, women and children.	DRESS SHIRTS.	TINWARE.	NOTIONS.
RIBBONS.	RUBBERS For men, women and children.	WOOL SHIRTS.	WHIPS.	SUSPENDERS.
DRESS GOODS.	GLOVES AND MITTENS For men, women and children.	RUBBER BOOTS.	MOPS.	LACE CURTAINS.
CALICO.	HOSIERY For men, women and children.	FELT BOOTS.	BROOMS.	SWISS CURTAINS.
GINGHAMS.	SWEATERS For men and boys.	SOX AND RUBBERS.	LANTERNS.	STAND COVERS.
OUTINGS.		RUBBERS FOR FELTS.	LUNCH BOXES.	STOCKING CAPS.
FLANNELS.		CORDUROY PANTS.	WASH BOARDS.	TAM O'SHANTERS.
CORSETS.		BOYS' PANTS.	BATH TUB SEATS.	RUGS.
WRAPPERS.		KNEE PANTS.	MOUSE AND RAT TRAPS.	TABLE AND FLOOR OIL CLOTH.
BELTS.		HATS AND CAPS.	LAMPS.	LEGGINS.
COLLARS.		HANDKERCHIEFS.	BREAD BOXES.	SUIT CASES.
PERCALES.		CHINAWARE.	TOILET PAPER.	PAINTS AND VARNISHES.
BLACK UNDERSKIRTS.				SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

The magnitude of this great event can not be appreciated unless you come and let your eyes be your judge. The most mighty avalanche of majestic bargains ever before offered to the people of this vicinity—crowds came and went and came again more eager than before for the wonderful inducement to bargain seekers was never before known. Come while the stock is complete. Sale now on in full blast.

North Main Street. **THE RACKET STORE.** W. B. DeVeny, Prop'r.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

OFFICERS INSTALLED BY RICHWOOD LODGE

Rebekahs Hold an Important Meeting.

HAPPY REUNION OF TWO SISTERS

Sisters Meet for the First Time in Thirty-Two Years at the Home of Mrs. Rosa A. Carroll at Richwood. Some News Notes Gathered About the Village.

Richwood, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—At a regular meeting of Claiborne Rebekah Lodge, No. 267, last Tuesday evening, the following officers were installed, to serve during the ensuing six months. Mrs. Emma Jolliff, noble grand; Mrs. Alice Rose, vice grand; Miss Maude Dean, recording secretary; Mrs. Maggie Hord, financial secretary; Mrs. Etta McAllister, treasurer; Mrs. Ella Slemmons, trustee; Mrs. Cyrena Cook, chaplain; Miss Addie Smith, warden; Miss Allie Carroll, conductress; Miss Chloe Clayton, outer guardian; Mrs. William Decker, inner guardian; Miss Maude Smith, right supporter to noble grand; Mrs. Edward Ferrell, left supporter to noble grand; Miss Mabel Mannasmith, right supporter to vice grand; Mrs. Hester Fisher, left supporter to vice grand. Deputy Grand Master Mrs. William Langstaff acted as installing officer.

Walter Eckelberry, of Columbus, spent Saturday and Sunday here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hile Eckelberry. Saturday evening, he entertained a number of young people in a highly enjoyable manner at his home on east Ottawa street.

Mrs. M. R. Seigfreid, of Colchester, Connecticut, and T. J. Dumbauld, of Alexandria, are guests, this week, of their sister, Mrs. Rosa A. Carroll. Mrs. Seigfried and Mrs. Carroll had not seen each other for thirty-two years.

Dr. Z. B. Houghton and family, of Marion, spent Sunday here with the former's sister, Mrs. Gertrude Millar.

Mrs. Margaret Mealey and Miss Anna Mealey were guests, Tuesday, of Robert Mealey, of Columbus.

Mrs. C. E. King has returned from several days' visit with her sister in Columbus.

Dean Boylan, of Milford Center, was the guest, Friday, of Miss Hazel Husted and other friends in Richwood.

Miss Ethel Bonner, of Magnetic Springs, spent last week as a guest of Miss Allie Carroll.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest McAllister returned home, Thursday night, from a few days' visit with relatives in Columbus.

Mrs. D. W. Beckley returned home from Dayton, Friday, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Goldie Leischer, whose husband was buried in that city, last Wednesday. Mrs. Leischer expects to remain here with her parents for the present, having moved her household goods to Richwood.

Mrs. Emma Jolliff and daughter, Miss Oma Jolliff, were in Marion, Friday.

Misses Pearl, Edith and Thelma Howison spent Saturday and Sunday with their uncle, Edward Howison, and family, near Warrensburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Gates, of Beatty avenue, were called to Johnstown, Saturday, by the death of Mr. Gates' brother-in-law, Frederick Slise, who died as a result of a short illness of grip.

Lillian Hive, No. 181, Ladies of the Maccabees, held a business and social meeting, last Wednesday night, and installed the following officers to serve during the ensuing years by Senior Past Commander Mrs. Iona Sloop: Lady commander, Mrs. Lettie Adams; lady past commander, Mrs. A. N. LaRue; lieutenant commander, Mrs. Emmet Smith; record keeper, Mrs. Alice Phelps; finance keeper, Mrs. Iona Sloop; chaplain, Mrs. Alice Clayton; sergeant, Mrs. Lillian Spicer; mistress at arms, Mrs. Hannah Celher; sentinel, Mrs. Laura Zoseph; picket, Mrs. Daisy Scott. At the close of the installation the members of the lodge, together with their husbands and a number of other guests, enjoyed a social hour, the ladies serving a fine supper.

Mrs. William Kinney and daughter, Miss Mary Kinney, spent Friday in Marion.

Miss Clara Maize spent Sunday in Marion with her mother, Mrs. Anna Maize.

Walter Martin, of Columbus, spent Saturday and Sunday here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Martin.

for Dayton, to spend several weeks trimming in Steely's wholesale millinery house.

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Wolgamot at their residence on south Franklin street, entertained the members of the Imperial club, Wednesday evening, the occasion proving one of the most pleasant social affairs of the season. A number of guests aside from the club members were present. The hours were spent with music, contests and other diversions and an excellent luncheon was served by the hostess and her assistants.

Mrs. J. B. McAllister, of north Franklin street, was hostess, Thursday afternoon, at a pleasant affair, her guests being the members of the Young Married Women's Embroidery club, accompanied by their small sons and daughters and a photograph of the happy company was taken. A portion of the afternoon was devoted to needlework. Mrs. McAllister served her guests with refreshments.

A number of the members of the Baptist church gathered at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Langstaff, of south Fulton street, Saturday evening, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Fisher and daughter, Gertrude, who left, Monday night, for Muskogee, Oklahoma, to make their home. The affair, which was a most pleasant one, was a complete surprise to the Fisher family, who will be greatly missed in the Baptist church and in Richwood. Mrs. Fisher was presented one dozen silver teaspoons and a half dozen tablespoons by her friends. The evening was very happily spent by all.

Rev. A. L. Reynolds, D. D., president of the Ohio conference of the M. P. church, conducted the regular quarterly meeting services at the M. P. church in Richwood, Saturday and Sunday, in the absence of the pastor, Rev. S. S. Fleming, who is visiting his family at Mt. Vernon.

A good-sized audience greeted Mrs. Jennie White Smith, of Columbus, at the M. E. church, Tuesday afternoon, nearly all the members of the local W. C. T. U. being present. Mrs. Smith is state superintendent of Mothers' meetings and of the White Ribbon recruit work. The meeting Tuesday was a mothers' meeting, open to all. Her talk was very helpful to the temperance workers of Richwood.

An interesting program was rendered, Wednesday afternoon, at the meeting of the Ladies' Aid society of the M. P. church, held at the residence of Mrs. Emma Jolliff, of south Franklin street.

Miss Mae Martin left, Saturday, for Cincinnati, to spend some time in the wholesale millinery house of Samuel Ach & Company.

Miss Martha Eckelberry was the guest, Saturday, of her sister, Miss Mary Eckelberry, at Monnette Hall, Delaware.

Benjamin Thomas was successfully operated on for cancer of the lip, Friday, at Grant hospital, in Columbus. The operation was an exceedingly difficult one and it was feared that Mr. Thomas, owing to his advanced age, would hardly be able to rally after the work of the operation was finished, but he is reported to have rallied nicely and is now daily improving.

Ex-Mayor M. W. Hill has been ill during the past week.

Miss Ida May Harper and Mr. Frank McDaniel were united in marriage, Sunday morning at 7 o'clock, at the Baptist parsonage, Rev. L. S. Colborn officiating. The only witness of the ceremony aside from the family of Rev. Mr. Colborn was Alvah McDaniel, brother of the groom. The bride's parents are Mr. and Mrs. Harper, east of Essex, and the groom's mother is Mrs. Josephine McDaniel, living northeast of Richwood. The bride and groom left, Sunday, for Chicago and other cities and after an absence of one month, will return here and will reside on the McDaniel farm.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Johnson and little son will leave Friday night for Chicago, where they will join members of the National Railway Agents' association and leave, Saturday night, via the Santa Fe railroad, for Los Angeles, California. Enroute they will stop two days at the Grand Canyon, in Colorado, at Santa Fe and at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and expect to spend five days in Los Angeles, where Mr. Johnson, agent for the Erie railroad at Richwood, will attend the meeting of the association. The party will return home via the Southern Pacific, spending a few days at El Paso and at New Orleans. They will be gone three weeks.

Quite a number of changes of residence are being made by citizens of Richwood and vicinity. Farms and [illegible] are changing hands at [illegible]. Within the past week Sanders & Cook sold the real estate [illegible] sold the Mrs. Anna Maize [illegible] south Franklin street, [illegible] Mrs. Mary Long of Mrs. Lang[illegible] Franklin [illegible] house [illegible] sold to W. P. Ray, who will [illegible] farm [illegible] W. Mrs. Lucas will [illegible] Mrs. Maize and Mrs. Mc[illegible]

[illegible] of the P. Presbyterian Sunday school [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Sunday [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Fair [illegible] Columbus [illegible] Miss Lou [illegible] pocket [illegible] on sale [illegible] of Black Beauties & Bolen[illegible]

F. B. Thomas [illegible] Richwood Tuesday from California, [illegible] during the past [illegible] weeks.

Mrs. Alice Hayes of Belleforte, [illegible] Mrs. Mary Mc[illegible] Mrs. W. H. [illegible] Mrs. Mc[illegible] Mrs. A. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Pierce and [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] 22 [illegible] Mrs. O. Pierce [illegible] Mrs. Mc[illegible] R. W. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible]

Mrs. William [illegible] Monday night for Muskogee, Oklahoma, to be with her husband [illegible] F. F. Fisher in opening a kindergarten.

John Blair, a well-known [illegible] of Richwood, who has been suffering [illegible] for some days, died [illegible] condition has advanced [illegible] the [illegible] of death.

Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Mayer [illegible] Muskogee, Oklahoma, last week, [illegible] home of the latter's sister, Mrs. W. A. Gatch.

Mrs. Mary Rose, of south Franklin street, who has been ill [illegible] for several years past, [illegible] in a critical condition. She is [illegible] by her relatives [illegible] and [illegible] opening her dwelling day [illegible] in a helpless condition. She is a woman of means and will be well cared for.

The home talent play "On the Coast of Maine," put on here, Tuesday night, by Mr. Mitchell, of Delaware, for the benefit of the newly organized brass band, was a success in every detail. The [illegible] amounted to about $207. The parts were played well and the specialties introduced throughout the performance were exceptionally good. The band will soon begin holding regular rehearsals.

Miss Meda Curry, who has been ill during the past year but who was thought to be [illegible] regaining her health, is again in a dangerous condition.

R. C. Case has been confined to his home by illness during the past few days.

Elias Gallant, an aged man living southeast of Richwood, died, Monday afternoon, of a complication of diseases. He was seventy-nine years of age and fought in the war of the rebellion. He leaves a large number of relatives. Funeral services were held, Wednesday morning, and interment followed at Bethlehem, just south of Richwood.

J. Frank Blair, who has been engaged in buying and selling horses in Columbus, for several months past, has disposed of his business to Charles Marriott, who spends a part of his time in that city. The business is being looked after by Bert C. Daniels, who expects to move to Columbus within a few days.

The Richwood Matinee club held an annual meeting, Tuesday night, in the office of Dr. L. L. Street and elected the following officers to serve during the coming year: President, Bent Sinkey; vice president, J. M. Flickinger; secretary, Dr. L. L. Street; treasurer, O. E. Stout. The club will hold a meeting Monday evening to appoint committees to make arrangements for celebrating the Fourth of July on an elaborate scale.

Miss Blanche Merchant, of Prospect, has been the guest of Miss Lizzie Phillips during the past week.

Miss Sylvia Ellinwood, who resided with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Ellinwood, southwest of Richwood, died at 5 o'clock, Wednesday morning, of pneumonia. She was twenty-one years of age and had been ill for several years.

Elias Gallant, an aged man living between Richwood and Magnetic Springs, died Monday, of the infirmities of age. He was eighty years old and leaves a large family. He fought in the war of the rebellion. Funeral services were held from his late home, Wednesday, and interment followed at Bethlehem, south of Richwood.

Frank Young, who lives just north of Richwood, has returned home from Columbus, where he received treatment at Grant hospital for an affliction of the eye.

Miss Ada Patterson, of Toledo, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. W. C. Woods, this week.

Mrs. John Organ has been quite ill for several weeks, but is improving.

Lloyd Biggs and Willard Gibson, two young men residing west of Richwood, in York township, were taken to the Ohio penitentiary, today, to serve a term of one year and one day, on a charge of burglary. They were given their sentence, Tuesday, by Judge J. L. Goodrich, of Marysville. The young men were prosecuted by the York Protective association, which is determined to break up the gang of thieves which has been operating in the country just west of here. The men convicted stole harness and a number of small articles from farmers near Richwood and the goods were found in possession of Gibson. Biggs is twenty-two years of age and single. Gibson is older and has a wife and children.

Twins, a boy and girl, were born, Tuesday night, to Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Sloop, just east of Richwood.

A son was born, Tuesday night, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sells, of Beems addition.

CHARLES F. ERDLEN GIVEN HIGH HONOR

Is Elected Grand Treasurer by Odd Fellows.

[illegible] P. Erdlen, former resident and [illegible] of W. H. Sidney [illegible] The Marion Commercial [illegible] Odd Fellows [illegible] Mr. Erdlen [illegible] Mr. Erdlen [illegible] National bank [illegible] Sidney. He has held [illegible] Sidney lodge [illegible] offices [illegible] Mrs. Erdlen [illegible] Mrs. Anna Ansetch [illegible]

THE OPENING OF FINE NEW SCHOOL BUILDING

School Building at LaRue Is Finished.

A CELEBRATION OF THE OPENING

Program Is Enjoyed and the Structure Inspected by the Public. Harry Holliday Is Given a Fine Promotion—The Embroidery Club Enjoys Pleasant Meeting.

LaRue, Feb. 7.—[Special.]—Mrs. Hannah Potter returned home last week from an extended visit with relatives in Prospect.

Miss Lydia Weist is visiting her sister, Mrs. George K. Pitts, of Memphis, Tennessee.

Masters Keith and Clair Ridgway, sons of D. C. Ridgway, are visiting in Washington, the guests of their uncle, Congressman G. E. Mousor.

Mrs. George Rinklin and daughter, Blanche, visited with relatives in Prospect and Ashley last week.

Word has been received here of the promotion of Harry Holliday from night chief clerk to day chief clerk to Trainmaster R. E. Carey, of the G. R. & I. Railway company, with headquarters at Ft. Wayne, Indiana. He is the son of Mrs. W. F. Holliday of this place.

The new school building was thrown open last Monday to the public for inspection. Owing to the lateness of the trains, Hon. E. A. Jones, state school commissioner, who was to make an address, was unable to get here. The old soldiers, members of the school board, teachers and pupils of the different grades met at the G. A. R. hall and, headed by the Marseilles band, marched to the Methodist church, where short speeches were made by Rev. E. N. Long and Rev. G. F. Kinnear. From here they went to the school building. Everything is in readiness excepting the blackboards, which will probably be put in place in a few weeks.

J. O. Blue, of Gloucester, was a guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Blue, south of town, Monday.

The ladies of the Embroidery club entertained their husbands and a few invited guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Drake, Friday evening of last week. Progressive hearts were played. Mrs. George Raub and Mr. Charles Allen won the prizes for highest scores, and Miss Edith Ait and Mr. L. G. Copeland received the consolation prizes. The house was tastefully decorated throughout with hearts. A two-course luncheon was served during the evening. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Raub, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. C. Tannyhill, Mr. and Mrs. George Raub, Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. William Drake, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Allen, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Copeland, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Henkle, Mrs. N. Sifritt, Mrs. Virta Lucas, Miss Edith Ait and Miss Eva Henderson.

The Twentieth Century club met at the home of Mrs. John Ait, of Front street, Tuesday afternoon. After the responses to roll call, "Who are our greatest Americans?" a paper, "Washington and Lincoln," was read by Mrs. George Raub. A paper, "Is America Developing an Aristocracy?" was read by Mrs. John Gutheiry. "The Panama Question" was the subject of a paper by Mrs. James McNeff. Current items were noted, after which Miss Edith Ait favored the club with music. Mrs. Sarah Henderson, Mrs. Arthur Marsh, Mrs. D. D. Clutton, Mrs. Ora McDonald, Mrs. L. G. Copeland, Mrs. Ray Hosset and Miss Edith Ait were guests.

Adam Gerlach, of Kenton, was a guest of his son, W. A. Gerlach, Friday of last week.

Mrs. Bessie Nye and two daughters, of Forest, returned home Monday after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Rish, of east Vine street.

Mrs. James Graham and children, of Reno, Nevada, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Newton Ledman, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Scott, of St. Louis, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Arnold of Chestnut street.

Miss Ida F. Wright and little Miss Mina Redmond, of Marion, were guests of Mrs. Wright's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Moore, Tuesday night of Wednesday.

The Saturday Club met at the home of Miss Lilah Mae Thomas last Friday evening. The event was a farewell affair as Miss Ruth Thomas won the prize. After [illegible] progressive games Miss Fay Kessler was [illegible] Light refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Knuffke [illegible] home Monday evening, from [illegible] where they made a visit [illegible] Mrs. Knuffke's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. [illegible] Miss Thomas and Mr. Ray [illegible] home Monday evening from [illegible] last week.

[illegible] Christian Sunday school [illegible] Monday evening [illegible] officers were elected for the coming year. Pastor L. M. [illegible] Mrs. Knuffke [illegible] Mr. Mattie Peters, assistant [illegible]

Mrs. Jennie Cleveland; manager, Mrs. Charles Davis; mistress of finance, Mrs. Emma Guthery; protector, Mrs. May Reynolds; outer guardian, Mrs. Claudia Olspach. Mrs. Mattie Peters was the installing officer. After installation an hour was spent in a social way. Refreshments were served during the evening.

Mrs. William Stone and two sons, of Gibsonburg, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Parker, south of town.

Mrs. Virta Lucas and son have returned home from a week's visit with Mr. and Mrs. Ray Clark of Ada.

Mr. and Mrs. Pearl Scranton are visiting their son, Marion, and family, at Crestline this week.

Mrs. N. A. Copeland and Mrs. May Reynolds have returned home from a visit with relatives in Marion.

D. E. Kemper returned to Prospect, Monday, after spending Sunday with his family here.

John Zieg was a business visitor in Marion, Monday.

The Presbyterian guild met at the home of Mrs. John Ait, Thursday, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. D. K. Drake; vice president, Mrs. W. H. Johnston; secretary, Mrs. W. L. Majors, recording secretary, Miss Eva Henderson; treasurer, Mrs. John Ait. The ladies of the society are planning to serve a chicken-pie dinner, February 22.

ICE MERCHANTS ARE DISAPPOINTED

Storm Prevents Storage Work at Waldo.

Waldo, Feb. 7.—[Special.]—George Nichols has purchased the bowling alley owned by Chris Kealber at LaRue. Ray Anthony is now at LaRue taking charge of it.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Klingle, of Bellefontaine, was brought to this place for burial, Friday, and taken to the home of Mrs. Klingle's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Heimlich, north of town. The funeral services were held Sunday at the Lutheran church.

Miss Clara Denzer, of Marion, visited relatives east of town over Sunday.

Miss Ella Sommers, of Marion, was the guest of Mrs. Lena Denzer over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Selanders and son, Ronald, of Radnor, visited relatives at Waldo over Sunday.

C. C. Martin, of Marion, was the guest of Frederick Augustine and family, over Sunday.

Miss Gertrude Smith, teacher of the intermediate grades was obliged to be off duty, Monday, on account of illness. Mrs. A. Monahan taught in her place.

Mrs. Milo Francis celebrated her sixty-first birthday anniversary, Monday, by giving a dinner to a few of her friends.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Higgins, of Marion, have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. W. C. Michel, the past week.

William Corbin, whose shop was burned out in the recent fire was at Marion, Monday, and purchased a new barber outfit and is doing business for the present in part of a room occupied by W. C. Michel's meat market.

D. W. Benedict and R. Morris were in Marion on business, Tuesday.

William Moyer, who has been making his home in Pennsylvania for the past several years, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Moyer, and other friends in this vicinity.

On account of the inclemency of the weather Wednesday, both the Reformed Aid society and the M. E. Aid society were obliged to postpone their meetings.

The ice merchants were preparing to get out their usual ice harvest, Wednesday, but were prevented by the storm. Some had the ice marked for cutting.

Owing to the inconvenience of train accommodations the night services at the M. E. church will be abandoned for the next two months. Afternoon services will be held every other Sunday instead.

REAL ESTATE.

Albert Augustine to David Augustine, two acres in Pleasant township, $100.

J. F. Biggins, by trustee, to Wilson Holden and others, six lots in DeCliffe, $100.

Edson L. Bush to the United States Real Estate company, two lots in Marion, $2,400.

O. H. P. Brown to Edson L. Bush, lot in Marion, $225.

Edson L. Bush to the United States Real Estate company, a lot in Marion, $270.

H. H. Beaver to R. R. Dance, two hundred and twenty-nine and one-third acres in Grand Prairie township, $27,000.

The United States Real Estate company to Edson L. Bush, one lot in Marion $[illegible]

John J. Donnelly to Charles Hofstetter, one lot in Marion, $1.

R. C. Dance to John Rickenbach, one lot in Marion, $[illegible]

R. R. Dance to H. T. Stevenson, [illegible] acres in Tully township, $17[illegible]

Charles Hofstetter to Henry Sears, two lots in Marion, $1,400.

Frederick Hachenberger to Beatrice L. Weaver, a lot in Marion, $500.

Conrad Hartman to C. W. Ferguson, a lot in Morral, $650.

Dawson McDonald to William Holden, five acres in DeCliffe, $285.

W. W. Ulsh to George C. Ulsh, ten and two-fifths acres in Scott township, $6,000.

Martin M. Walter to B. G. Rutter, 225 acres in Prospect township, $1.

BURNING CHIMNEY FRIGHTENS FAMILY

People Are Called to the Harrison Kinnamon Home.

Caledonia, Feb. 7.—[Special.]—The Woman's Foreign Missionary society met with Mrs. James Gray, Wednesday afternoon. The inclemency of the weather permitted only a few members to attend. Only a part of the business was transacted. Light refreshments were served.

The bible-study class met Wednesday evening with Mrs. S. E. Frey and spent several hours in study.

The W. C. T. U. will meet next Monday evening with Mrs. M. R. Harrison.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Beck, of Marion, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Witcraft Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Kate Johnson and son, Samuel, of Green county, Iowa, are the guests of the former's uncle, R. L. Highly, and family.

Mrs. Emma Downs is entertaining her mother, Mrs. White, of Marion, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Dilts and children attended the funeral of Mrs. Dilts' mother, Mrs. Stanley, at North Robinson, Saturday.

John Witcraft, who has been seriously ill for the past three weeks, is but slightly improved.

Mrs. Homer Stone, of Delaware, was the guest of Mrs. W. S. Stone several days last week.

The Harrison Kinnamon home, located two miles east of here, was reported on fire Sunday. The house rapidly filled with smoke and the members of the family became very much frightened. They summoned their neighbors by telephone, but the fire proved to be only a burning chimney and no damage was done.

Milo Geyer, of Galion, was the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Geyer, from Friday until Sunday.

Harry Rule returned from Marion, Tuesday evening, suffering a severe attack of grip.

Mrs. H. J. Dana was the guest of relatives at Edison from Friday until Monday.

BRYAN TAKES CHARGE.

Turn about is fair play. If Mr. Roosevelt walked off with the clothing of Mr. Bryan, that adaptive statesman seems to be borrowing the whole Roosevelt properties, barring the scowl and swagger. Mr. Bryan bares Washing on in his unctuous smile and holds the Democrats in congress with his glittering eye. They watch him in fascination. He swallows them with neatness and despatch. He swallows the Democratic party. It is incorporated, if a word so suggestive of iniquity may be forgiven, in his abounding person. He personally conducts the Democrats in congress as he did the Democrats of the senate in 1899. Mr. Bryan inspires the Democratic view of financial legislation. Mr. Bryan, like his White House original overrules the supreme court. Mr. Bryan informs the Democratic senators that the Democratic party must and will stand for Mr. Roosevelt's policies.

Mr. Bryan does not [illegible] Roosevelt and commands the Democratic party to become a Roosevelt party and it makes as much and successful resistance as a broken backed meadow mole in a tom cat's mouth. The Republican party has a master, and the Democratic party has a master of one master under two names.

To be sure, the Democracy has the happy art of assimilating dead issues and discarded policies. There may be something genuinely "Jeffersonian" in Mr. Bryan's meddling up to Papa Bryan at the [illegible] mourning, when the other father's family is leaving the house and inclined to throw bricks at that too dutiful parent. Whenever Mr. Bryan has an opportunity kick for that is a [illegible] "Jeffersonian" saw.

It is possible, of course, that the hypnotized Democracy may come out of its chains of sleep possible that it may yet discover the "way ra[illegible] of the Bryan whom it worships. Meanwhile, that god of the idolatrous himself may [illegible] Roosevelt and the Roosevelt [illegible] Bryan, and the following [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SoRuns the MerryWorld Away

Personal Animus.

"Jones says you are cold and heartless."

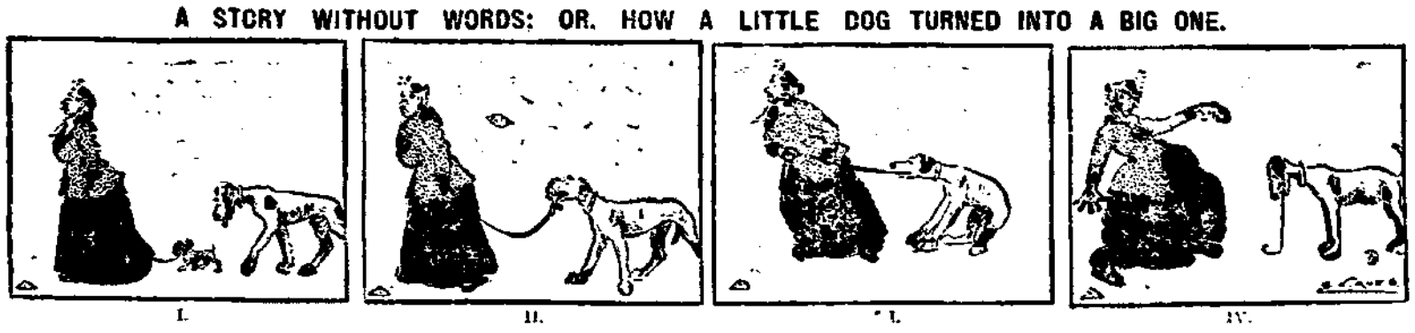
"That's because I never felt his touch the other day."

For Variety.

"Does Mrs. Brown always cry when things do not please her?"

"Oh, no, not always. Sometimes she faints."

A STORY WITHOUT WORDS; OR, HOW A LITTLE DOG TURNED INTO A BIG ONE.



I. II. III. IV.

Couldn't See It.

"Your trouble may be a blessing in disguise."

"I must say it is the cleverest disguise I ever saw."

Too Common.

"How would you like to have an automobile, Weary?"

"Not for me, Mikey. Nottin' will answer for Weary but de wings of de wind."

UP NEW ENGLAND WAY.

Uncle Silas (who doesn't know it's a runaway): "G'lang there, Sallie. Gosh darn it, we'll show them city dudes how to travel."

A VIRTUE.

"What a queer fanatical lot those old Crusaders must have been!"

"Yes; but we must give them credit for having done all their crusading as far from home as possible."

PLENTY OF TIME.

The Hippo: "Doesn't this conspiracy charge worry you at all?"

The Giraffe: "Oh, there's no immediate danger. I haven't even yet asked him to show cause why their injunction against my order to stay their proceedings should not be quashed."

Couldn't Stand That.

"I'd die before I'd let that fellow do me."

"Why so fierce?"

"Because everything looks ridiculous that he does."

Softer Method.

"I notice Hamstring, the actor, is blowing himself. He bought some two for a quarter cigars, though he usually smokes five centers."

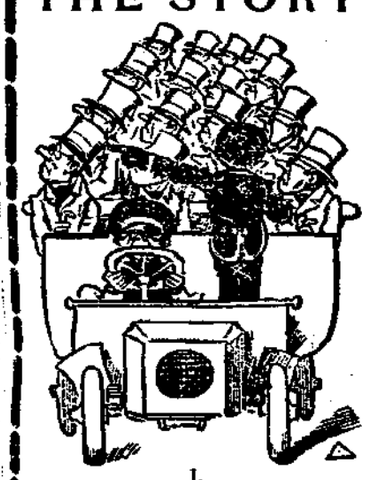
"Yes; he expects to meet the critic whom he threatened to lick within an inch of his life."

Have Him Going.

"Do you think man is molded by his environment?"

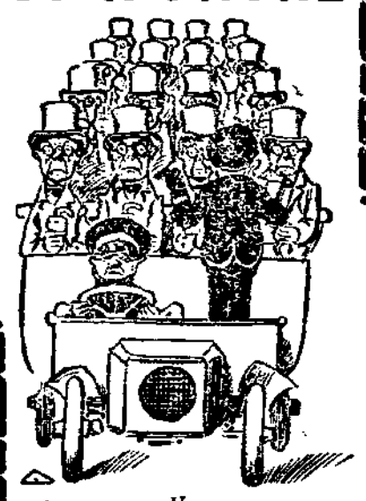
"Yes, when the environment is a pair of female arms."

THE STORY OF A FATAL RUBBERNECK AUTOMOBILE



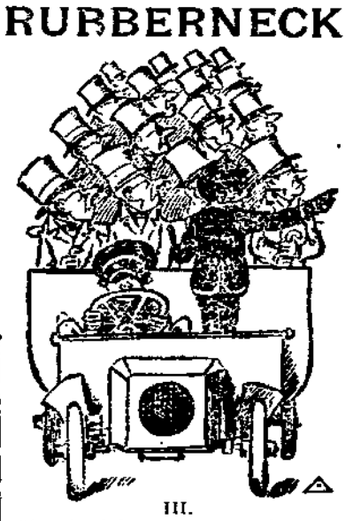
I.

"To the right, gentlemen, you have the royal palace.



II.

"And in front of you the cathedral.



III.

"On the left you can see the museum.

IV.

"While behind you lies the celebrated Leppenbruche.

GIRLS, GIRLS!

"Yes, he was pleased to say I was the nicest girl he knew. You must have heard him say it."

"Oh, yes, I heard him, but it was such a surprising remark I could scarcely trust my ears when"—

"The idea! Your ears are certainly old enough and big enough to be trusted."

PROFESSIONAL ADVICE.

Miss Oldmaid—Doctor, how shall I prevent my hair from becoming gray?

Doctor (gruffly)—Go lock yourself in your room and dye.

EXTREMES.

And still we moan in fate's rude clutch,
Whatever may befall,
Of rain we either get too much
Or else get none at all.

"KEEPING HER COMPANY."

Thought He Knew Her.

"They are tolling a knell for the dead."

"Poor Nell! What did she die of?"

Knew He Was Harmless.

"She is not afraid to leave her husband with other women for hours."

"Has perfect faith in him, I suppose."

"No, but she remembers what a chump he was when he was courting her."

Out of a Job.

"Would you help a poor man who can't find work in his line and can do nothing else?"

"What is your line of work?"

"Carrying sympathy to the worthy but friendless rich."

TALKING IT OVER.

First Sailor: "On my last voyage I saw waves a hundred foot high!"

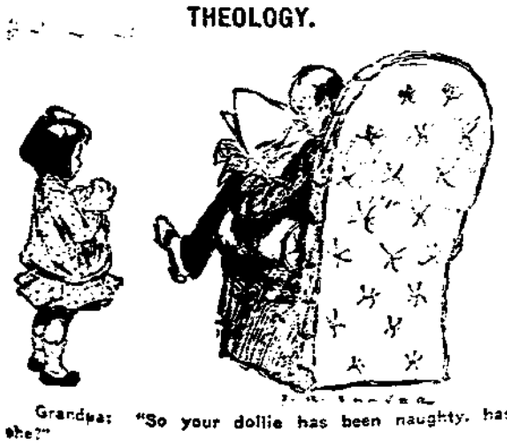
Second Sailor: "I've been a sailor forty years and never seen 'em over forty!"

First Sailor: "P'raps not! But everything is higher now than it used to be, mate!"

AND THEY DID.

Mr. Johnson: "I kain't afford toe git dese heah boys no skates, but dey's goin' toe skate jes' de same, dey is."

THEOLOGY.



Grandpa: "So your dollie has been naughty, has she?"

Nellie: "Yes. An' I tole her to stop or she'd go to de bad place, where de wax'd melt an' de sawdust'd burn all up."

A FORESIGHTED MAN.

Tanksake (soliloquizing): "Hic! I knew 't was goin' to rain. Goo' job I got my 'brell along."

SMALL ADDITION.

"There goes a man who claims that he never told a lie."

"Is it true?"

"Not by a long ways."

"Then why does he claim it?"

"Thinks he might as well tell another one as not."

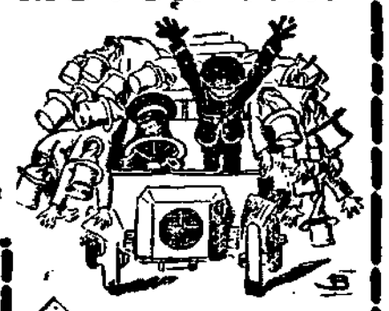
WILLIE WAS GUILTLESS.

Miss Spinster—Willie, you ought to be ashamed. You've been fighting again.

Little Willie—Oh, no, you're mistaken. The other boy knocked me down and sat on me before I had a chance.

SOMETHING NEW ON THE CARPET.

MOTOR TRIP



"In front of you. Great guns! Why, my passengers have all wrong their necks!"

"BIDDING HIS LAST GOODBY."

Baffled.

"Poor woman, she feels bad. Her dinner did not agree with her."

"That is annoying to a woman, because there is no way she can talk back to it."

Easily Managed.

"I am afraid, my love, that I cannot let you have so much money for your wardrobe as you had last year. We must live more economically."

"Oh, that's all right, dear. I just had a letter from Ketchum's saying that I may buy whatever I want there without paying a cent."

Cleared Up.

"You say you are selling these goods below cost?"

"That is as true as I am standing here," protested the dealer, who happened to be sitting down at the time.

"But how can you afford to do it?"

"I couldn't only for the fact that I have a large family to support."

Kept Right On

"After going through three wars he married and settled down."

"I suppose he never missed them."

Proof of It.

"Some scientists are disputing the laws of gravitation."

"Guess they never stepped on a banana peel."

FRESH AIR SCHOOL: TO STUDY IN WRAPS

A Fresh Air School Is Unique Among the Educational Institutions of United States.

A "fresh air school," unique among educational institutions in the United States, has recently been opened at Providence, R. I., says a special dispatch to the New York Herald. The school will be conducted indoors in that it is to be held inside a building, but great swinging windows on three sides of each room, extending the length and width of each, and an extensive system of ventilation will afford an atmosphere of cold pure air, making the room easily adaptable to the conditions necessary to comfortable and hygienic study by each student.

Establishment of the school was first suggested by the Rhode Island League For the Suppression of Tuberculosis, which had heard of the very satisfactory results attained by the many schools of the kind in European countries.

Old fashioned fireplaces have been set into the walls in each room of the building, and in one a large oven has been constructed. One of the chief purposes of having the oven in the building is to heat soapstones, which are to be furnished to children with cold feet.

Removing the outer wraps while in the class room will not be permitted except when the weather compels the closing of the large windows. Under ordinary conditions all clothing will be kept on, and some of the students subject to cold feet will have their feet and legs incased in woolen bags made for the purpose and wear gloves or mittens when their studies and play permit.

More Than Ship Subsidy.

In the narrowest view of the Gallinger bill, favorably reported to the United States senate last week, it is not a very big measure. It can't cost the federal treasury much; it can't bring about the building of many ships. Its limits are too meager for wide and revolutionary results.

This bill merely offeres four dollars a mile for the mileage of steamships, built and owned in America and operated by American owners, under the American flag, which can maintain an average sea speed of sixteen knots an hour or more, while these vessels carry the United States mails between the ports of the United States and certain foreign countries. The service provided for is limited to South America, Australasia and the Philippines, by way of China and Japan.

Sanguine advocates of vigorous measures to build up American shipping on the high seas claim that the Gallinger bill, if enacted, will cause the investment of $10,000,000 a year, for three years, in new American steamships, of large tonnage and good speed. Others place the figures much lower. At best there can be no very great addition to the total tonnage under the American flag.

But this measure is more important than its probable direct effect upon deep-sea shipping would indicate. It is more than the thin end of the wedge in legislation for the restoration of the American merchant marine. It is to be the beginning of better mail service to parts of the world where American trade has great opportunities. It is to create an important addition to the naval resources of the country available in case of war. It will add much to American prestige in distant lands. And it will stimulate American interest and pride in the merchant marine of the United States.

For these reasons the fate of the Gallinger bill will be watched with close attention. It makes a many-sided appeal to the country. It cannot be defeated if given a fair chance to come to a vote in both houses of Congress.—Cleveland Leader.

WHAT NEWSPAPERS DID.

A fine tribute is paid in Appleton's Magazine for February to the daily newspapers for the part they played in stopping the stampede and restoring confidence at the critical period of the money stringency. "There was," says Appleton's, "no other agency so powerful in disseminating the truth. At the first crash the newspapers realized that conditions did not warrant a panic, and almost before it had begun, they were pointing out this basic truth. On the cars, in offices or on the street, the omnipresent American expression, 'I see by the papers,' quickly became one, not of depression but of hope."

This estimate of the service of the newspapers is bolstered by the citing of numerous cases in which the whole power of the press was given to the allaying of apprehension. The estimate is for the most part just and timely. It is a newspaper's business to serve the public not to injure it, to save it from harm, not to drive it to disaster. This duty is generally so thoroughly recognized that it is performed as a matter of course and without expectation of any special acknowledgment.—Columbus Dispatch.

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Not a garment to be carried over in this entire splendid selection.

Prices cut regardless of values!

To the man who has not already bought his winter overcoat or can anticipate his wants for next winter.

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KLEINMAIERS

THE SETTLEMENT OF TWO SUITS IN COURT

Matter of Curtis Against Insurance Company.

PLAINTIFFS SUE TO RECOVER $1,500

Matter of James W. Givens Against the Columbus, Delaware & Marion Railway Company in Which the Plaintiff Alleges Damages Amounting to $5,162 is Settled.

The suit of J. R. Curtis and Charles E. Curtis against the Milwaukee Mechanics Insurance company, in which judgment for $1,500 was sought, has been settled out of court. The suit was begun in the common pleas court, September 19, 1903, as a result of a fire in June, 1902, when the plaintiffs, who were then partners in the undertaking business on east Center street, lost two funeral cars an ambulance, etc., in the destruction of a barn in the rear of their place of business.

The company filed an answer to the effect that the fire insurance policy had been rendered void because of a provision prohibiting the mortgaging of the insured chattels and alleging that contrary to this provision the plaintiffs had mortgaged the property to the United States Carriage company.

Another damage suit against the Milwaukee Fire Insurance company, in which the same plaintiffs seek to recover $1,810, is still pending.

The suit of James W. Givens against the Columbus, Delaware Marion Railway company for $5,162 damages has been settled out of court. The plaintiff began action against the company May 28, 1904. He claimed that he had been severely injured as a result of being thrown from an interurban car while trying to alight at Owen, December 24, 1903.

The Rev. Angus Johnston of Avalon, Texas, who died last week, aged ninety-nine, had preached for seventy-two years. He was licensed to preach in 1836 by the presbytary of Harmony in South Carolina.

BIG JOB AHEAD FOR PROSECUTOR CLARK

Suits To Recover Money Drawn From Treasury.

THE THIRD SUIT TO BE FILED VERY SOON

Proceedings in Fifteen Additional Cases Are Promised by the Prosecuting Attorney as Soon as the Papers Can Be Prepared—The Suits Can Not Be Bunched.

Of the various officials and other persons accused of drawing illegal fees from the county treasury by E. M. Halbedel, state examiner of the bureau of inspection and supervision of public offices, Harry C. Thompson, former justice of the peace, is the only one who has voluntarily paid back into the treasury $49, the amount in illegal fees he is alleged to have retained.

As a result of this fact, Prosecuting Attorney John H. Clark states that, to commence suits against all those named in the state examiner's report, will require altogether 500 typewritten pages of matter and at least six weeks of constant work to prepare them.

The prosecuting attorney is now preparing the papers in the third suit to be brought by him against one of the alleged excessive fee takers. This suit will be filed Friday or Saturday.

All the suits are of such character that the prosecutor states there can be no duplication in the preparation of the various suits to facilitate his labors. There are in the neighborhood of fifteen suits yet to be brought.

Blacksmith Hurt.

G. F. Lyday, a blacksmith working at William Murphy's shop on north State street, was the victim of an accident, Wednesday. A horse he was shoeing stepped on his foot and crushed the member. Dr. H. J. Lower was called.

It may be a mockery to talk about loving those who need our love unless we hate the things that harm them.

NAMES OF DELEGATES CERTIFIED TO BOARD

Secretary Emery Certified the Names of Delegates and Alternates.

Secretary Thomas D. Emery, of the Republican executive committee, Monday certified the names of eight Taft delegates and alternates.

The delegates and alternates are those agreed upon at a meeting of the executive committee a week ago. They are: Grant E. Mouser, Clay Harvey, George T. Geran and F. M. Dice, of Marion; T. J. Anderson, of Caledonia; G. F. Gast, of Prospect; F. E. Coon, of Marion township, and J. W. Gaston, of Bowling Green township, delegates. John E. Waddell, Simon E. DeWolfe, William Bland, J. L. Wetzell and Dana O. Weeks, of Marion; T. J. Horton, of Agosta; James McKinstry, of Tully township, and Patrick Gilooley, of Salt Rock township, alternates.

The list is accompanied with the written consent of each of the delegates and alternates and a petition containing twenty names for each one of the delegates.

F. A. WOLKOYS IS RELEASED ON BOND

Is Under Charge of Stealing Household Furniture.

F. A. Wolkoys, who is alleged to have not only stolen the affections of Mrs. Wayne Bricker, but the household goods of her husband as well, was released from jail on $200 bond Thursday. Wolkoys, whose home is Lima, was held to the grand jury from Mayor Scherff's court on a charge of grand larceny preferred by the husband of the woman, with whom he was arrested in Toledo and brought to this city.

Mrs. Bricker, who had been arrested on the same charge of stealing the household furniture, was dismissed by the mayor on the ground that a wife cannot steal from her husband.

Taken to Infirmary.

William Beatty, sixty-eight years old, formerly employed in the quarries, was removed to the county infirmary from his home on George street, Thursday afternoon.

When a man goes to worrying over his crown he is simply discounting an imaginary future.

MEDICAL SOCIETY HOLDS A MEETING

Eight Applications for Membership Received.

DOCTORS UNITED FOR BETTER LAWS

Members of Marion County Legislative Committee Make Their Report as to the Progress of Work at Columbus—A Case Reported by Dr. J. E. Baker, of Caledonia.

Never in the history of the Marion County Medical society has there been more harmonious feeling than at the present time. Never has the medical society been more flourishing than now, according to the statements of members.

Eight applications for membership were received at the monthly meeting held in the parlors of the Y. M. C. A. building, Tuesday evening. They included two from Marion, three from Prospect, one from Green Camp, one from Morral and one from Caledonia.

Drs. A. M. Crane, R. C. M. Lewis and Dana O. Weeks, members of the Marion county legislative committee, who appeared before the medical legislative committee of the state general assembly week before last, made a report. It was to the effect that the doctors were never more united in their efforts to secure better medical laws. Each county in the state is contributing liberally toward the movement for better laws along medical lines. Factionalism has been eliminated and all the medical schools are a unit in seeking the improvement of their profession through legislative means.

Drs. C. T. Wiant and Dana O. Weeks, of this city, and J. E. Baker, of Caledonia, reported several interesting cases. The case reported by Dr. Baker aroused much interest. It was that of John Ferrebee, foreman of the Ohio pipe line construction gang near Tobias, who is suffering of loss of memory as a result of being accidentally struck on the head Monday. The consensus of opinion was that Ferrebee was suffering of brain concussion. He is forty-three years old and lives at Charleston, West Virginia.

The medical society will hold its next meeting the first Tuesday in March.

AN INFRINGEMENT OF PATENT ALLEGED

Mayor and Service Board Receive a Letter.

A letter addressed to the mayor and board of public service from the state board of health, received Thursday, states that the United States circuit court of appeals has found valid certain claims of the Cameron Septic Tank company covering the process of sewage purification accomplished by such a tank. This decision means that all municipalities using septic tanks are liable for infringement and may have to pay royalties unless a rehearing of the case is obtained. It is thought that, through lack of funds, the defendant municipality, Saratoga Springs, New York, was not properly represented, and for this reason it is requested that a delegate be appointed from each city concerned to meet at Harrisburg and a plan entered into to provide for the expense of securing a rehearing of the case.

CLOTHING IS BURNED FROM CHILD'S BODY

Little Son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lyons.

CONDITION OF CHILD IS VERY SERIOUS

Infant Gets Too Near a Stove and Clothing Is Ignited—Mother Is Hanging Out Clothing at Time of the Accident and Is Attracted by Screams of Victim.

The three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lyons, of Bartram street, was the victim of a frightful accident, Wednesday, while the mother was hanging up clothes in the back yard.

The child got too near a stove and its clothing took fire. The clothing was burned entirely from the child's body before the screams of the victim attracted the mother's attention. The child's abdomen was burned so severely that half of the skin came off and hung in ribbons. The skin of the face and neck of the infant is also badly burned and the condition of the child is serious.

Remodeling Store.

The J. P. Ludwig store is being remodeled in order to give more room to the ready-to-wear department. cases and new racks are being erected on the east side of the room and, when completed, will accommodate fifty per cent. more stock and provide splendid light and display facilities.

Frank's Removal Prices—A God-Send.

We say it with all sincerity. Right now when money is a trifle scarce, when the wife of the shop man and mechanic is intent on buying most for least—this big store is in the midst of a Removal Sale that means lower prices on desirable, regular stock merchandise, than Marion ever knew.

The new building is about finished (fixtures were shipped Saturday), and we do not wish to move but a trifle of stock. It's plain, then, why such prices are named. Do these facts interest you?

What woman can overlook such prices?

Here are specials from many departments, prices so ridiculously low that it's folly not to buy. Can you use any of these? Then come quickly—nothing dare lag—it must sell.

100 pieces of Manchester yard-wide percales, new spring patterns, the 15c quality is marked.... **12½c**

Best Indigo, blue, black, white and grey calicoes, dozens of patterns, yard **4⅞c**

Amoskeag and Lancaster apron ginghams in stylish checks and fancies, at only, yard..... **6¾c**

Hope bleached muslin, as good as Hill's **9c**

50 pieces of 50c corset cover embroidery, some beautiful patterns, choice, yard..... **22c**

All 50c leather belt, to be hurried out at, choice..... **25c**

20 pieces of black silk laces and insertions, some 6 inches wide, an odd lot, sold as high as 75c yard; eager women will scramble for choice at only, yard 5c

25c and 50c yarn mittens for ladies and misses, one or a dozen pairs, at, per pair..... **10c**

Men's warm underwear—shirts and drawers, about all sizes, formerly sold at $1.00 and $1.50, an hundred women will please their husband's purse by buying these now at only **39c**

$5.98 secures choice of 50 dress skirts in voiles, black, brown, blue and some black taffetas, our very finest $15.00 skirts are included. The styles are right, quality the best—but we must move in 30 days. That's why the price is **$5.98**

Stupendous Removal Prices on all Wool or Cotton Blankets.

$1.25 Cotton Blankets 75c pair.
75c Fancy Cotton Blankets 55c pair.
Here are the best blanket bargains we ever advertised want to make a clean sweep. Hence these unprecedented reductions.

$2.00 Cotton Blankets $1.39 Pair.
$1.50 Cotton Blankets 88c Pair.
We don't stop at Cost Price even; we made these new figures—our only thought was to sell the goods. The savings are unusual.

$4.00 all-wool Blankets $2.75 Pair.
$6.00 all-wool Blankets $3.98 Pair.
These blankets are strictly all-wool, the quality is superb. It's a chance that will hardly be repeated again in years.

Choice of any Cloth, Velvet or Caricul Coat $9.95

Stop, think a moment. Do you realize the weight of this statement? Do you understand fully, that we are offering absolute choice, including:

Long Loose Coats, Long Tight Fitting Coats, Long Loose Evening Coats, Velvet Jackets, Caricul or Fur effects at just one price..... **$9 95**

Not 30 days ago these same coats sold at $15.00 to $50, and some stores are asking that now. Worth investigating.

Phenomenal Removal Prices in Black Silks.

Even the staple every-day wanted black silks are to be closed out, at these prices you can afford to buy for the next year, the mills ask more than our removal prices. See these and compare.

27-inch black taffeta, a $1.00 silk..... **59c yard**
35-inch black taffeta, beautiful quality ..... **79c yard**
32-inch imported $1.25 black chiffon taffeta..... **89c yard**
One lot $1.00 plaid silks, new and choice ..... **59c yard**

D. A. Frank & Co.

The Warner & Edwards Store.

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR---OUR ANNUAL SALE

Commences SATURDAY at 12 O'clock.

This is the event the ladies have been waiting for. For weeks they have been asking when it would occur. We can promise the greatest values we have ever offered, and double the assortment of last year. For months we have been preparing for this sale. This Muslin Underwear comes from America's greatest manufacturers, and is made under the most improved sanitary conditions.

NO WOMAN—Attempts to make her Muslin Undergarments today. The bare materials would cost her more than the finished garment.

THE PRICES AT THIS SPECIAL SALE START AS FOLLOWS:

Fine Cambric "Lingerie"

Combination Corset Covers and Drawers.
Fine Cambric Gowns and Chimise.
Knee Skirts.

The Finest Materials.
Daintiest Trimmings.
The Best Workmanship.

INFANTS' WEAR IN COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS.

The Sale Commences Saturday at Noon—It Lasts One Week.

WARNER & EDWARDS.

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Part Two

MARION WEEKLY STAR.

Pages 1-8

VOL. XXIII. NO. 38. MARION, OHIO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1908. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

VESSEL BURNS IN MID-OCEAN

Fifteen of Her Crew Go to Their Deaths.

DARING RESCUE OF THIRTY-SEVEN MEN

Both High Waves and Flames Are Defied.

After Three Trips the Last Man Is Taken Off by One of the Boats of the Cymric, the Sea Cocks of the Boring Steamer Are Opened and St. Cuthbert Is Left a Dangerous Derelict.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—David B. MacGowan, of the Chicago Tribune's staff, has sent his paper by wireless via Halifax a graphic description of the rescue of the thirty-seven members of the crew of the British steamer, St. Cuthbert, as she burned in midsea. McGowan was a passenger on the Cymric, and he stood with the other passengers through a blinding snow storm, watching the battle of the lifeboats with the seas, as they made their journeys to and from the flaming ship.

"The Cymric sighted the St. Cuthbert at 7:30 in the morning," his story begins. "Captain Finch, seeing its distress signals, altered his course and came upon the steamer laboring through the thick smoke which was issuing from her bows.

"The gale, which had been blowing twenty-four hours, prevented immediate rescue, although officers and crew volunteered boat service.

"The liner, Cambrian, which we had passed at daylight, drew up at noon and both vessels circled alternately for hours around the St. Cuthbert seeking the advantage of a position where a boat would be protected somewhat against the terrible wind and waves.

Storm Abates Slightly.

"At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the storm abated slowly, and the officers of the Cymric decided to lower a boat. It was manned by First Officer Stivey and a crew of six stalwarts. They maneuvered, executing brilliantly, and the boat reached the St. Cuthbert protected by the copious use of oil.

"A heavy figure was lowered, followed by another, and then twelve descended the ladder. The horror-stricken passengers and crew then saw the inmates of the returning boat blackened by smoke. Two, Captain Hawke and a sailor, were frightfully burned on the face and arms.

"These two injured men were helplessly beaten against the ship's sides when they were hoisted by a loop under their arms. They had many wounds and a hand's breadth of skin fell from Hawke's face as it was dressed.

"The sufferers received every care and their wounds proved superficial. Nearly everybody had the soles of his feet burned, besides bruises.

Insists on Continuing.

"Stivey and his volunteer crew insisted on completing the task of rescue, though others urged that they be given a chance. A blinding snowstorm was now raging and the sea still was frightful.

"Searchlights were rigged and signal flash torches arranged. Fourteen more survivors were rescued on the second trip. Then the boat crews leaving lights on the St. Cuthbert to show it was disabled returned and left immediately in the blinding snow, but fortunately in an abating sea, for those remaining.

"There were anxious moments passed when the St. Cuthbert's lights were invisible. We feared a collision or the loss of the position of the flashlights.

"The boat returned at 6:40, half full of water, having been stove in.

"The St. Cuthbert's officers and crew had a terrible story to relate. At midnight Saturday smoke issued from the ventilators. The second officer rushed to the bridge to warn the captain, and at this instant an explosion blew all the forward hatches into the air, destroyed half of the bridge and set the bridge afire.

Poisonous Fumes.

"The poisonous fumes of fusel oil drove the helmsman from the wheel, and he put the vessel about, heading it to the wind. Captain Hawke fell to the deck, frightfully burned and blinded temporarily. He immediately ordered the junior officers to man the boats.

"The cosmopolitan crew, maddened with fear, tugged at the boat without loosening the braces, but one was smashed in lowering it, and all but one or two of the inmates were drowned, including the third officer.

"The other small boat was lowered successfully at 2 o'clock and the nine passengers remained in it until the following afternoon at 4.

"The crew rallied and fought the flames desperately for thirty-six hours.

"Ships must have passed close during the gale, which raged uninterruptedly, yet none could be seen from the St. Cuthbert.

Cannot Check Flames.

"The progress of the fire could not be checked. The foremast melted and crashed against the port rail, precipitating a stowaway from the crow's nest into the seething flames beneath. Nine stowaways were aboard and several were cut off from the stern and burned to death helplessly.

"The cargo was composed of matches, rags, fusel oil, paraffin, willowware and other inflammables. It was badly stowed, which caused the vessel to list dreadfully, whereby the lowering of boats was hazardous and the lives were lost.

"Fortunately, the officers believe, the derelict, from which smoke was pouring in dense volumes, cannot last long.

"The crew and stowaways both received medical assistance and attention and, with warm food for the first time since Saturday, quickly fell asleep on reaching the Cymric."

Dangerous Derelict.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 4.—The White Star liner, Cymric, is due here from Queenstown today with the thirty-seven men rescued yesterday from the burning steamship St. Cuthbert, off the Nova Scotia coast. However serious is the men's condition is not yet definitely known. wireless reports from the Cymric via Cape Sable conveying the information only that Captain Lewis and several of his sailors were badly burned. Inasmuch as they were also taken from their burning ship in a raging blizzard and over mountainous billows, it is conjectured that they may have suffered greatly, too, from frost bites and hospital accommodations will be ready for them if needed, as soon as they land.

The story of the rescue, when fully told, promises to be one of the most sensational in the history of wrecks along the western north Atlantic coast.

The wireless message relates only that the Cymric, nine days out from Queenstown for Boston, sighted the St. Cuthbert in the service of the Phoenix line, from Antwerp for New York, blazing from stem to stern and stood by for nine hours, the sea making a rescue almost impossible.

Fifteen of the crew, attempting to escape in one of the small boats, Sunday, had already perished by the swamping of their frail craft and the remaining thirty-seven awaited death either by fire or in the storm.

Yesterday afternoon Captain Finch, of the Cymric, decided the St. Cuthbert's crew was in too great peril to warrant longer delay, launched a boat and took the men all off after three trips during which every man aboard faced death constantly.

The St. Cuthbert seacocks were left open that she might sink as rapidly as possible. In the meantime she lies a dangerous derelict directly in the path of transatlantic shipping.

The St. Cuthbert was a steel-hulled vessel of 4,950 tons and carried a general cargo.

FINDS BODIES OF WIFE AND TWO DAUGHTERS

Awful Sight Which Greets a Husband Returning Home.

Open Gas Jets Tell the Story of Their Death—Fear of Insane Asylum Leads Wife and Mother to the Terrible Act.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 4.—Fear of the insane asylum and a family quarrel drove Mrs. Frances Willers to suicide and as she died she took her two little daughters with her.

Early today her husband, who had not been home since a dispute with his wife a week ago, came to the house to effect a reconciliation. He found the doors barred and after knocking in vain, burst his way in. On the bed in her room he found the body of his wife and on either side of her the corpses of their children, Alma, eleven, and Ruth, nine. Gas pouting from an open fixture showed how they had died. Mrs. Willers had been a victim of nervous disorders, and it is supposed she feared a return of her trouble would send her to an asylum. In a letter left for whom it may concern" she said: "God forgive me for what I have done, but it was a case of the insane asylum again."

WILL APPEAL TO PRESIDENT

Manufacturers Will Ask Him To Enforce Law.

LIFE OF FEDERATION OF LABOR THREATENED

Enforcement of the Law Would Ruin Body.

President Gompers Still Declines To Discuss the Situation, or To Indicate What Action He Will Take in the Future—An Effort Will Be Made To Repeal Section of Statute Affecting the Situation.

Washington, Feb. 4.—As a result of the sweeping anti-boycott decision by the supreme court of the United States, a movement has already been started among manufacturers who are represented on the "unfair list" of the American Federation of Labor to petition President Roosevelt for relief.

Daniel Davenport, one of the attorneys for Loewe & Company, of Danbury, Connecticut, the complainant in the case decided yesterday, is authority for the statement that the matter will be brought to the president's attention in the near future. He points to the paragraph in the recent special message to congress in which the president declared that he would enforce the law against labor unions as quickly as against the big corporations.

That section of the Sherman anti-trust act which provides for the collection of three times the amount of damages sustained by the victim of an unlawful conspiracy in restraint of trade is now declared to be a valid law by the highest tribunal in the land, and will remain so until congress shall repeal it. In the opinion of counsel for the complainant, damages could be obtained from the American Federation of Labor by every one of the hundred firms whose names appear on the federation's blacklist.

Gompers Won't Talk.

President Gompers still declines to discuss the situation, or to indicate his future line of action. It is considered likely, however, that the energies of the leaders of organized labor will not be concentrated in a determined effort to secure a repeal of the section of the statute upon which yesterday's decision was based. It is pointed out that President Roosevelt himself has repeatedly advocated amendment of the law so that certain firms of combination might be permitted.

Should the law as interpreted by the supreme court be enforced to its limit against the American Federation of Labor, that organization would be well night wrecked. In the Danbury case alone damages to the extent of $80,000 was claimed against the hatters' union and, pending adjudication, $150,000 worth of property owned by individual members has been tied up by attachment proceedings. As a result some of the members will lose their homes and savings.

In this connection the presence in Washington at this time of James W Van Cleave of St. Louis, president of the American Manufacturers' association, who has been fighting the American Federation of Labor for the past two years, is considered significant. He is here with a number of manufacturers ostensibly to urge upon congress the desirability of appointing a permanent tariff commission as advocated by Senator Beveridge.

Let Us Cease Fighting.

Washington, Feb. 4.—"Let us cease fighting. Let organized labor and capital go forward in peace, now that the supreme court of the United States has determined the rights of each. It would be too bad if the employers are forced to drastic measures to protect their property from criminal practices."

Such is the olive branch raised on the pedestal of a threat, that capital, through its representatives, James W. VanCleave, of St. Louis, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, presents today through the United Press to labor.

Van Cleave is in Washington as a member of a delegation of manufacturers to urge congress to pass the bill providing for a tariff commission.

"This decision of the supreme court," said he, "carefully eliminates all the coercive, violent and criminal methods of the American Federation of Labor that have been so prominent in the past. It leaves the framework of organized labor, and if workingmen would act wisely they will obey the mandate of the court. Such attitude will deserve and receive the respect and consideration of their employers.

"I rejoice in this decision, for it is the culmination of a life work. It is no surprise. I have always had an abiding faith in the constitution and the law of the country as interpreted by our supreme court.

"I sincerely hope that organized labor will recognize the justice of the decision. Counsel advises me that acts committed in similar situations will make each individual member of the American Federation of Labor liable to criminal prosecution. Workmen in my employ, I am sure, would dislike to go to the penitentiary or sacrifice the savings of a lifetime because of some act of President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, in boycotting a manufacturer. Here is something for workingmen to think about. It would be too bad if the employers should be forced to drastic measures by reason of further violation of their rights."

THEY MUST BE TREATED AS PRISONERS OF WAR

Such Is the Decision Regarding Haitien Revolutionists.

Uncle Sam and the Other Governments in Whose Agencies the Tattered Adventurers Have Found Shelter Reach That Conclusion.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The forty or more Haitien revolutionists who comprise the remnants of the late uprising will not be turned over to the government authorities from the foreign consulates, in which they have sought asylum until assurances are given that they will be tried fairly as prisoners of war.

This is the decision of the United States and other governments in whose agencies the tattered adventurers are now sheltered at St. Marc and Gonaives. It is in no wise considered a modification of Secretary Root's firm policy of refusing any consideration to revolutionists, but is looked upon as necessary, in view of the summary fashion in which revolutionists have been led out and shot in former instances.

The refugees have been a very complicated problem for the foreign governments. Many of them claim American, British and French citizenship and the possibilities of international difficulties arising are almost unlimited.

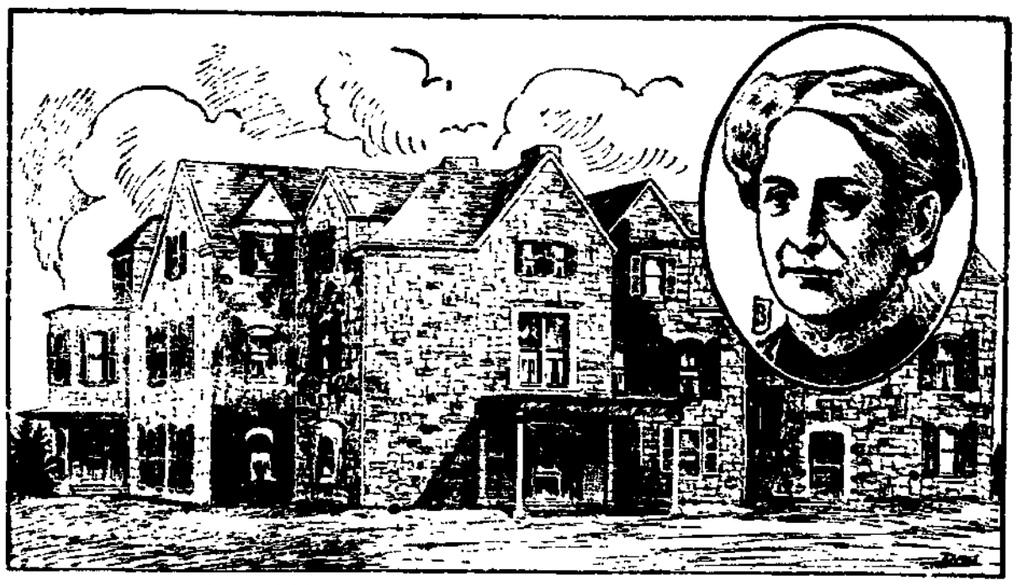
THE DEVORE HOME DAMAGED BY FIRE

The Blaze Originates from Defective Flue.

Adelaide, Feb. 3.—[Special.]—The large home of Misses Emma and Minerva Devore, at this place, came near being destroyed by fire about 5 o'clock Sunday morning. The fire originated from a defective flue in the dining-room and had secured a fairly good start when noticed. M. C. Ayr, a brother-in-law of the occupants, was present when the fire broke out. He organized a bucket brigade. It worked heroically and the blaze was extinguished. The damage done was due chiefly to smoke and water.

Fractures Wrist.

La Rue, Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Mrs. Hannah Porter, seventy-nine years old, slipped on the ice at her home, Monday evening, and sustained a fracture of the right wrist.



MRS. EDDY AND THE NEW CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MECCA.

The magnificent Armory Laurence estate at Chestnut Hill, just outside of Brookline, Mass., was purchased by Mrs. Eddy for $100,000, and $100,000 more was spent in improving it. The mansion is of stone and has thirty-four rooms, ten on the ground floor and twelve on each of the two upper floors. In the walls of the hallways on the first and second floors large vaults of steel and concrete have been built. Frederick L. Stanley, general secretary of the Sabbath union, in an open letter severely criticised Mrs. Eddy recently because she chose Sunday for moving from her old time home in Concord, N. H., to her new abode at Brookline.

MOORS ROUTED BY THE FRENCH

Eight Frenchmen Killed and Fifty Are Wounded.

ENGAGEMENT SOUTH OF KASBAH BER ROHIB

Colonel Boulegourd in Command of the French.

While on the March He Is Attacked by Hordes of Moors Who Spring from the Hills and Seek To Surround Him—A Fierce Fight Lasting Two Hours Follows—Enemy Routed.

Paris, Feb. 1.—Eight Frenchmen were killed and 50 were wounded in a desperate conflict which the French forces in Morocco have had with natives just south of Kasbah Ber Rohib. Word of the engagement was received here from General d'Amade, the commanding general in Morocco, who reported that a French column, commanded by Colonel Boulegourd, was suddenly attacked by a vast horde of Arabs while marching to the south for the purpose of punishing the Chaousia tribesmen. Thousands of Moors seemed to spring from the hills and sought to surround the French column. A fierce fight followed, which lasted two hours, the enemy finally retiring with heavy loss. The dead include Lieutenant Richard, of the Third African Chasseurs, four privates of the foreign legion, two chasseurs and one sharpshooter.

Casualties Increase.

Tangier, Morocco, Feb. 4.—Ten thousand Moors were killed or wounded yesterday in a battle with the French near Settbe, according to reports just received here from the front. The French casualties are placed at 160.

The battle was the fiercest fought since the outbreak of the present hostilities between the French troops and the Moorish tribesmen. The uprising was so sudden that the French were caught almost wholly unprepared and narrowly escaped annihiliation.

It is estimated that 25,000 tribesmen attacked the Gallic force, a comparatively small body of troops. The natives fought with the greatest desperation, charging again and again to the very mouths of the cannon and after exhausting their ammunition striking furiously at the artillerymen with swords and clubs.

The French mowed them down in whole ranks as they charged until the ground was literally heaped with the dead, dying and wounded. The French force, though badly shattered, is following up its victory and cutting down the fleeing Moors as fast as they can be overtaken.

Baggageman Hurt.

Valmore Major, an Erie train baggageman, fell from a trunk and sustained a fractured rib and severe bruises while working on his run Friday night, enroute for Chicago. The injured man consulted a surgeon in Chicago and was able to return to Marion. Upon arrival here he was taken to the Dr. C. E. Sawyer sanatorium for treatment.

LEWIS CHOSEN AS PRESIDENT

Ohioan Heads the United Mine Workers of America.

SELECTION MEETS HEARTY APPROVAL

Studies Law While Working in the Mines.

New Head of Gigantic Organization Is Considered a Brainy Man and Has Some Elaborate Plans for Making the Union Stronger and Better—Ambitions To Gain and Hold Confidence of Public.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 3.—Thomas L. Lewis of Ohio has been elected president of the United Mine Workers of America to succeed John Mitchell. The announcement of the vote was made by the tellers in the national convention of the miners today amid cheers. William B. Wilson of Pennsylvania, the only candidate opposing Lewis, also was cheered when he congratulated Lewis on the stage in front of the miners' convention. Lewis begins his tenure of office April 1.

Both Lewis and Wilson long have been leaders among the miners. Lewis has been vice president for several years and Wilson has been secretary-treasurer. Lewis and Wilson often have differed as to policy, but like all the members of the factions in the big organization, have been side by side in trying to pull all possible advantages out of the operators.

John P. White of Iowa is the new vice president. He has been president of the Iowa miners.

W. D. Ryan of Illinois, long connected with the state organization of miners, is the new secretary-treasurer. Ryan is a Mitchell man, as also is White. The president-elect has often differed with his chief as to policy and at times the two have been at swords points.

Lewis is considered a brainy man. He studied law and came up from the mines like Mitchell. He has some elaborate plans for making the organization bigger and stronger and his ambition is to gain the confidence of the public in the way Mitchell has held it.

The record of the tellers shows [illegible] tion of John J. Mossop, of North Lawrence, Ohio; Harry Baker of Centerville, Iowa, and Patrick Fitzsimmons, of Olyphant, Pennsylvania, as members of the new auditing committee. Ex-President Mitchell, President Lewis, Secretary Wilson and W. D. Ryan of Illinois, are elected delegates to the American Federation of Labor. There are seven delegates in all. The other three are John Walker of Illinois, G. W. Savage, of Ohio, and J. T. Dempsey, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. Alexander Howat, of Kansas, and D. H. Sullivan of Ohio, were elected delegates to the International mining congress which [illegible] in Berlin.

T. [illegible] trouble has [illegible] is [illegible] than [illegible] and [illegible].

LIABILITY ACT OUGHT TO PASS

President Sends a Special Message to Congress.

CRITICIZES HEADS OF CORPORATIONS

Employers Responsible for Injury of Their Servants.

Roosevelt Advocates the Compensation by the Government of All Employes Injured in Government Service and Urges Legislation for the Better Adjustment of Conditions Between Capital and Labor.

Washington, Jan. 31.—President Roosevelt today sent to congress the following message which is of high interest to capital and labor alike:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The recent decision of the supreme court in regard to the employers' liability act, the experience of the interstate commerce commission and of the department of justice in enforcing the interstate commerce and antitrust laws and the gravely significant attitude toward the law and its administration recently adopted by certain heads of great corporations render it desirable that there should be additional legislation as regards certain of the relations between labor and capital and between the great corporations and the public.

The supreme court has decided the employers' liability law to be unconstitutional because its terms apply to employees engaged wholly in intrastate commerce as well as to employees engaged in interstate commerce. By a substantial majority the court holds that the congress has power to deal with the question in so far as interstate commerce is concerned.

As regards the employers' liability law, I advocate its immediate re-enactment, limiting its scope so that it shall apply only to the class of cases as to which the court says it can constitutionally apply, but strengthening its provisions within this scope. Interstate employment being thus covered by an adequate national law, the field of intrastate employment will be left to the action of the several states. With this clear definition of responsibility the states will undoubtedly give to the performance of their duty within their field the consideration the importance of the subject demands.

Compensation For Injured Employees.

I also very urgently advise that a comprehensive act be passed providing for compensation by the government to all employees injured in the government service. Under the present law an injured workman in the employment of the government has no remedy, and the entire burden of the accident falls on the helpless man, his wife and his young children. This is an outrage. It is a matter of humiliation to the nation that there should not be on our statute books provision to meet and partially to atone for cruel misfortune when it comes upon a man through no fault of his own while faithfully serving the public. In no other prominent industrial country in the world could such gross injustice occur, for almost all civilized nations have enacted legislation embodying the complete recognition of the principle which places the entire trade risk for industrial accidents, excluding, of course, accidents due to willful misconduct by the employee, on the industry as represented by the employer, which in this case is the government. In all these countries the principle applies to the government just as much as to the private employer. Under no circumstances should the injured employee or his surviving dependents be required to bring suit against the government, nor should there be the requirement that in order to insure recovery negligence in some form on the part of the government should be shown. Our proposition is not to confer a right of action upon the government employee, but to secure him suitable provision against injuries received in the course of his employment. The burden of the trade risk should be placed upon the government. Exactly as the workingman is entitled to his wages so he should be entitled to indemnity for the injuries sustained in the natural course of his labor. The rates of compensation and the regulations for its payment should be specified in the law, and the machinery for determining the amount to be paid should in each case be provided in such manner that the employee is properly represented without expense to him. In other words, the compensation should be paid automatically, while the application of the law in the first instance should be vested in the department of commerce and labor. The law should apply to all in-

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